The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

SEPARATION.

...e separation bursts upon
...ight of friendship's glowing sun,
...ought it darkness every gleam
...ish her gentle, placid stream;
...ings off parting bids g'o'er,
...ed upon wild ocean's roar,
...ecret does memory retrace
...ast leave—the hour, the place
...e erected every rising sigh,
...ted upon the streaming eye,
...ple tale of sanction—sure
...e her pole could breathe so pure;
...ctioned friendship holy vows
...ful pure hearts in early love.

...hany glance, the murmuring sigh,
...ough years may roll, can never die,
...e stored in the exile's breast,
...purest source of joy and rest;
...distress'd, never can impart
...dulcet bliss as fill the heart,
...mem'ry dwelling on the past,
...e closing clouds, the eye downcast,
...ing as well the feelings wrought
...the deep recess of thought;
...ouring sounds to break the spell,
...an for the charm to tell;
...ence clinging to confess,
...ubborn vocals would feign express;
...denial signs that rise,
...ain to the enraptur'd eyes;
...celess hand, the trembling thrill,
...ing and clasping each with will
...ctioned fate awakes and throws,
...ure rule blast o'er mountain snows,
...ering shall—to break the spell
...lady calm that fain would dwell
...arked by the encircling beams
...—it seen in crystal streams,
...murmur down the mountain side,
...ful glimmering to glide,
...g in some noble river,
...the one no more to sever;
...ful respectful balm at last,
...frigid winter's howling blast—s
...o'er the first sad dreary hour,
...separation's draughts doth sour,
...things her balmy solace pours
...ad the stranger that lonely hours,
...times pierces through the bosom,
...ing fancy's wav'ring blossom.

...fever fears may freeze the drop,
...determine the golden prop,
...ess restrict, and flaps her wings,
...ver beyond the galling stings,
...rings with undismayed control,
...ding sur o'er years to roll,
...lesh the thoughts in one smooth train,
...to ev'ry danger, grief and pain,
...wn the meeting hour with bliss,
...ugh sweet anticipation's kiss.
...th separation's drear and cold,t
...ld with sullen grief annoy'd,
...remembrance of absence's piercing steel,
...ye behold a bliss serene,
...through contemplation's mien;
...to that fate however drear,
...ding gales to dry the tear,
...blast a mortal's lot,
...ur beings cast a blot,
...ht comforts through it peep,
...the keenest pangs to sleep.

...ilver wind and ocean's roar,
...direct to tread our native shore,
...ding past and present pains,
...ture in one bosom reigns;
...ging hours—when every word,
...sweet affection's voice is heard,
...asting every grief,
...ding as a sweet relief,
...calm from sorrows past,
...d with peaceful bliss at last;
...ng with affection's greeting,
...sweet to crown the meeting.

THERESA

LINES.

...silvest smiles with a rich robe of green,
...mmers her long shadows many o'er the lea,
...ark, while its branches, in frolic are seen,
...pasture seems full of pleasure and glee.

...ks of the west in beauty are rolled;
...pavilions of light—now bright sunny spheres,
...g the colours of silver and gold,—
...ene of Life, worth the tempests of years.

...ght has deepen'd, and melted to night,
...ought with her shroud a train of bright

...ames we ride through regions of light,
...ed alike of earth and her jars.

...ene is spread in the gay splendid hall,
...ant as day with the chandeliers' glare;
...ty and grace attend on the ball,
...ight sits without—not privileg'd there.

...ough'd is the scene—the forests are dead,
...streamlets are blasted, their birds are all flown,
...ines of eve with summer has fled,
...ken brooks deep, all starless and lone.

...ture in wrath is high on the sea,
...mistake waves are dark in their dread,
...that place of dancing and glee;
...—and rank grass grows there in its stead

...through the world, wherever we range,
...thers our path, or sunshine the way;
...ifetime, forever, a wheel that must change
...beauty to blight, and darkness to day.

Mc—— R.

WHAT IS DEATH.

...Is death? 'Tis not the wasting
...Of our fleshly bonds away,
...of the soul immortal lasting
...Boundless, endless, perfect day.

...It is not when the righteous spirit
...From polluted earth is riven
...Angels, on their pinions bear it
...To the portal gates of heaven

...No—man becomes partaker
...Of those moments, none may tell,
...When the soul which scorned its maker
...Enters on the pangs of hell.

BUTTONWOOD SMITH.

VIEW OF BOSTON COMMON AND STATE HOUSE.

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

The corner stone of this edifice was laid July 4th, 1793, on land formerly owned by Governor Hancock, near the top of Beacon Hill. This building is of an oblong form, 173 feet front, and 61 deep. It consists externally of a basement story, 20 feet high, and a principal story 30 feet. This, in the centre of the front, is covered with an attic 60 feet wide, 20 feet high, which is covered with a pediment. Immediately above this rises a dome, 50 feet diameter, and 20 high; the whole terminates with an elegant circular lantern supporting an elegant pine cone. The basement story is finished plain on the wings with square windows. The centre is 94 feet in length, and formed of arches which project 14 feet; they form a covered walk below, and support a colonnade of Corinthian columns of the same extent above. The outside walls are of large patent bricks, with white marble fascias, imposts and keystones. The body of the building is of a Portland stone color; the dome of a bronze. The lower story is divided into a large hall or public walk in the centre; 50 feet square and 20 high, supported by Dorick columns. In the centre and on the north side of this story is placed the highly finished STATUE OF WASHINGTON, by Chantry, in a neat Temple erected for the purpose. Two entries open at each end, 16 feet wide, with two flights of stairs in each; on both sides of which are offices for the Treasurer, Secretary, Adjutant and Quarter Master General, and the Land Office. The rooms above are the Representatives' room, in the centre, 55 feet square, the corners formed into niches for fire places; this room is finished with Dorick columns on two sides, at 12 feet from the floor, forming galleries; the Dorick entablature surrounds the whole; from this spring four flat arches on the side, which being united by a circular cornice above form in the angles four large pendants to a bold and well proportioned dome. The pendants are ornamented with emblems of Commerce, Agriculture, Peace and War. The dome is finished in compartments of stucco, in a style of ample elegance. The centre of the dome is fifty feet from the floor. The Speaker's chair is placed on the north side, and the permanent seats, in a semi-circular form, are so arranged as to accommodate about 350 members on the floor, leaving in their rear on the south side of the room an area, which will accommodate a number of spectators without inconvenience to the members of the House. There are two galleries in this room, one for the accommodation of the members, and another for spectators.

North of the centre room is the Senate chamber, 55 feet long, 33 wide, and 20 high, highly finished in the Ionic order; two screens of columns support with their entablature a rich and elegant arched ceiling. This room is also ornamented with Ionic pilasters, and with the arms of the State, and of the United States, placed in opposite pendants.

THE FEMALE HEART.

There is nothing under heaven so delicious as the possession of pure, fresh, immutable affections. The most felicitous moment of a man's life, the most elastic of all his emotions and sympathies, is that in which he receives an avowal of affection from the idol of his heart. The springs of feeling, when in their youthful purity, are fountains of unsealed and gushed tenderness—the spell that once drawn them dying memory. Nothing in life is so pure and devoted, as a woman's love. ... whether it be for a husband or a child, or sister, or brother, it is the same pure unquenchable flame, the same constant and immaculate glow of feeling, whose unerringly touchstone is trial. Do but give her one token of love, one kind word, or one gentle look, even if it be amid desolation and death—the feelings of that faithful heart will gush forth as a torrent, in spite of earthly bond or mercenary tie. More priceless than the gems of Golconda, is the female heart, and more devoted than the idolatry of Mecca is woman's love. There is no sordid view, qualifying self-interest in the feeling. It is a principle and characteristic of her nature—a faculty and infatuation, which absorbs and concentrates all the fervour of her soul, and all the depths of her bosom. I would rather be the idol of one unsullied and unpractised heart, than the monarch of empires. I would rather possess the immaculate and impassioned devotion of one high-souled, and enthusiastic female, than the sycophantic fawnings of millions.

COMMON DEER.—(C. VIRGINIANUS.)—This is the smallest of the American species, and is found throughout this continent, between Canada in the north, and the banks of the Orinoco, in South America. The female has commonly one or two, and sometimes three fawns, which are of a light cinnamon color spotted with white. Whilst the fawns are still young, or from May until July, the doe very carefully conceals her offspring while she goes to feed; and this act of maternal fondness is not only done in a state of nature, but even when the common deer has been captive for some time, and bred in parks. The hunters, however, turn this fondness to their account, by imitating the cry of the fawn, either by the voice alone, or by a sort of pipe or reed producing a sound which closely resembles the bleating of the animal. The parent soon relinquishes all fears for her own safety in her desire to assist her offspring; and, following the sound, approaches the ambush of the hunter, where a deadly shot insures her immediate destruction. When a doe is killed in company with her fawn, or the mother has been removed as above mentioned, the little animal is at once tamed, or exhibits no apprehension at the approach of man, but follows his captor with the most confiding simplicity, and soon becomes so attached to his feeder, as to attend his steps at all times, and obey his voice.

The following is an interesting anecdote of a doe and her fawn, as related to Capt. Lyon, by Capt. Parry. The latter had pursued them across a small inlet; the mother finding her young one could not swim so fast as herself, was observed to stop repeatedly, so as to allow the fawn to come up with her, and having landed first, stood watching it with trembling anxiety as the boat chased it to the shore. She was repeatedly fired at, but remained immoveable until her offspring landed in safety, when they both cantered out of sight.

The flesh of the common deer is justly esteemed an excellent article of food, when killed in the proper season, which is the autumn. The Indians and hunters, whose necessities do not permit them to choose, feed upon these deer at all seasons. The markets of our large cities are supplied very abundantly with venison from this species every winter, and at so cheap a rate as to bring it within the means of almost any housekeeper. The skins form an extensive branch of traffic between the Indians and the civilized inhabitants of North America. Mr. Pennant says that so long ago as the year 1764, no less than 25,027 skins were imported into England from New York and Pennsylvania.—*Turf Register.*

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

O! blest of Heaven, whom not the languid songs
Of luxury, the siren! not the bribes
Of sordid wealth, nor all the gaudy spoils
Of pageant honour, can seduce to leave;
Whose ever blooming sweets, which, from the store
Of nature fair imagination culls,
To charm the enlivened soul.—*Thomson.*

Charles Stewart, the hero of the present story, was the only son of wealthy and opulent parents, who resided in the western part of England, and who had entrusted the polish and introduction into ... to the fashionable friend of them, inheritance, and in the possession of easy and refined manners, he soon became acquainted with the most fashionable characters of the day, and easily won the friendship of many who, if rank or title had interfered, would have placed them in a circle far above him. It was in one of these routines of pleasure, and whilst engaged in the fashionable scenes of life, that he became acquainted with Colonel Ashton; a man of precise and polished manners, who had for a season led the votaries of fashion, and who had been described as one of the most polite and most engaging characters which the age had produced. No wonder, then, that he should win the confidence of a young man who was in pursuit of pleasure, and that he was admitted within the circle of his most particular friends. But Ashton was but another name for De Leslie; he had been bred within the pale of dissipation, and report said that he had returned in too great haste from the continent. Be this as it may, Colonel Ashton was an unfit companion for a youth just ripening into manhood. Experienced, crafty and voluptuous, he was well calculated to vitiate the habits of a young man, open, generous and disinterested. At the time their friendship commenced, the rupture with the colonies, which had for a long time been kept in anticipation, broke out, and the war immediately blazed forth. Many of the regiments which were stationed within the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis, received immediate orders to embark; and, among the rest, the one commanded by Colonel Ashton. Charles, who was warm and ardent in the contest, and who was, perhaps, somewhat desirous of military glory, immediately conceived the idea, and divulged to his friend a thought of accepting a Captaincy in the forty-ninth regiment, and of accompanying the Colonel to America. The plan met with the entire approbation of his friend, and after combating for some time with the paternal objections thrown out by his parents, he obtained their consent, and embarked for the future theatre of war and bloodshed.

It was twelve months after the termination of the above scene, that the affairs of the provincials were their most gloomy appearance.—Charleston was in possession of the British, and almost the whole southern part of the Union overrun. The city, crowded with young officers, assumed at once the appearance of mirth and hilarity. The assembly rooms, theatres, and other places of public amusement, were thrown open, and the females, from a fear of giving offence, were constrained to honor with their presence the parties which were so incompatible with their feelings.

It was at one of these parties, and whilst the company were engaged in quadrille and country dances, that two young officers were observed to enter. The first, who appeared by his dress to be the superior, would have been taken by a superficial observer to be turned of twenty-five, but a more correct observation would have added five more years to his term of life. His companion was a youth just turned of twenty-one, bearing evident marks of openness and great candor. Both, however, it was easy to observe, were regarded as the polished and polite votaries of fashion, and as such esteemed by their gay and lively companions.

"By heavens! Charles," said Colonel Ashton, who, our readers will perceive, were the persons who had just entered, "what beautiful girl is that engaged in the dance with Colonel Laurens?"

Charles, who had been standing near a window, and apparently lost in thought, immediately started from his reverie, and gave some indirect and apparently equivocating answer.—But the Colonel was not to be diverted from his object, and immediately joining a party of ladies, received a formal introduction to the fair unknown.

Caroline Villiers was the eldest daughter of a respectable and opulent merchant, who had emigrated to this country as early as the year 1740. He had hitherto been successful in trade, and at this time resided at his villa, about two miles from Charleston. Caroline had lost her mother when young, and consequently was deprived of the instruction which maternal feelings only could impart; but her place was filled in a great measure by an aunt, who had succeeded in her affections, and instilled in her youthful bosom lessons of virtue and morality. She was naturally fond of fine intellectual party, and her fine blue eyes, beaming with expression, had already won the heart of Charles S... But it was previous to the cotillion party. Charles had seen her for the first time at the house of a female friend of his in the city, but he was fearful of communicating the secret to Colonel Ashton. To have a knowledge that his intentions were honorable, would have exposed him to the ridicule of this finished soldier; at ... denied his intentions, would have furnished reasonable ... for Colonel Ashton ... become an admirer. Thus were things situated when chance threw together two persons whom Charles had been so solicitous to keep separate.

Colonel Ashton exerted his powers of pleasing this evening, and never were his accomplishments shown to better advantage. His life, his vivacity, and his fashionable negligence, delighted the circle of females among whom he was placed. Caroline, to whom most of his attention was directed, appeared more animated than usual. But Charles, who was standing in a retired part of the room, fancied he beheld the downfall of all his young dreams of happiness. Sickened with these ideas, he suddenly crossed the saloon, and retired through a private door to the public garden which was attached to the buildings. The moon just then broke from a heavy cloud, and showed him at once the beauty and wild scenery of the place. But the novelty and delight was lost to the mind of a young man who possessed such acute feelings as our hero. He was alive only to the sentiment of love, and he had reason to believe that the place which he wished to retain in the affections of a beautiful girl would be superseded by another. Full of these thoughts, he continued rambling over the garden until he heard the town clock strike the hour of twelve, the time prescribed for the breaking up of the party. He immediately after returned to the saloon, just in time to see Miss Villiers handed to her carriage by the enraptured Colonel Ashton.

"Why, where the mischief have you been, Charles?" said his friend, taking his arm and mattoning to return home. "You must have been taking a lonely walk through those dark and desolate walks."

Charles made some evasive answer, and they pursued their way in silence. Ashton had, however, drank in deep and repeated draughts of intoxicating love, which made him loud in her praise even after they had arrived at their lodging.

The morning after the party, the sun rose in all the brilliancy and splendor which is peculiar to a southern climate; the birds warbled in the trees, and all nature looked gay and inviting.

"Shall we take a ride?" said Colonel Ashton to Charles, as they stood in the piazza of their Charles acquiesced, and the next ... were on their horses, and galloping from the town. Unconsciously, as it might almost appear, they both took the road which led to Caroline's residence, and in a short half hour were in sight of Mr. Villiers's mansion. Charles checked his horse when he arrived at the avenue which led to the building, and was almost lost in thought when his horse stopped at the gate of a neat country house. They were met by an old domestic, who took charge of the horses, whilst they pursued their way through a grove of orange and poplar trees, which led to the portico of the house. At the entrance Charles hesitated, but immediately summoning resolution, he followed his friend up the steps, and the next moment was ushered into the presence of the venerable Mr. Villiers. The old man rose to receive them, requested them to be seated, and immediately entered into conversation, which enabled Charles to regain his presence of mind, and to compose himself before he was called upon to bear any part in the conversation. He was somewhat surprised, however, that the mistress of the house did not appear to welcome their arrival. She must but shortly since have left the room, an open piano and books of music scattered on the table, showed that some person had shortly since been engaged. His conjectures were right, for at that moment Caroline entered the room by an opposite door, and Colonel Ashton arose to introduce his friend.

"I have the pleasure, Sir, of being acquainted with Mr. Stewart," said she gaily, "and, Charles," repeated she, turning to our hero, "you have been a desperate truant of late."—Colonel Ashton was confounded—so familiar, thought he, and yet her name was never mentioned before—surely this must be very strange—a servant at that moment entered with refreshments and put a stop to his cogitations; but he had resolved to be more assiduous in future, and to retain the impression which he had flattered himself he had made the evening previous.

As Mr. Villiers was a man who had devoted much of his time to reading, in his youthful days, and as much of the continental news had come under his observation, he was well calculated to tire the patience of the young British officers, and to almost make them forego the pleasure for which they visited his house. But in this case, however, he spared the feelings of our young gentlemen, and left them to be amused by his daughter, who was both more gay and more volatile.

Caroline sung, played, and chatted, and at 8 o'clock they returned to Charleston; but it was evident that Colonel Ashton regarded Charles with a jealous eye—her name had never been mentioned in his presence—and why? It was a mystery which he could not attempt to fathom. He had also denied, at the Assembly room, that he knew her, and then he had flattered himself that he had obtained a place in her heart; but the occurrences of the day had destroyed those hopes, and blasted his short-lived dreams of happiness.

But then, Ashton was a man of the world. He had mingled too long in the dissipation of the continent, to be diverted from his object by so trifling an obstacle. He loved Miss Villiers, and he was determined to defeat the operations of a beardless boy. Full of these thoughts, he retired to rest, but the next morning he ceased to be that friend which he had formerly taught Charles to believe him; he, however, kept up the appearance, and to a superficial observer nothing material could have been discovered. Charles continued, so long as leave of absence would permit, to visit Caroline; and it was generally believed that he was growing in her affections. Ashton was assiduous, but his visits were well timed—neither were known to meet together. It was at the time, and when the two young men were most devoted in their attention, that Charles received a letter from his father, giving an account of his mother's delicate state of health—enclosing a discharge from the army, and soliciting his immediate return to England. As he had ever loved his parents, the first impulse, after reading the letter, was to embark immediately for Europe—but when he thought of Caroline, he stood wavering and irresolute.—To return immediately, without seeing her, was the plan which prudence would have chalked out; but to meet her, and extort the confession that he was not indifferent to her, was the course which was most congenial to his warm and ardent nature. Be this as it may, he determined, however, the next evening to see her, and then bid farewell to America. The evening of the succeeding day was one of those rich, mellow, autumnal days, peculiar only to the middle and southern sections of the country. Nature had arrayed herself in all her native loveliness, and as he rode from Charleston to the seat of Mr. Villiers, his whole soul appeared absorbed in the beauty of the scenery. And these hills, said he to himself, how so lovely—and these landscapes, which recall such pleasing recollections, and Caroline—but here he was stopped by his horse coming in contact with the little wicket gate which communicated with the lawn. He immediately dismounted, threw the bridle over his horse's neck, and entered the serpentine path which led to the house—he ascended the flight of steps, and was ushered into the little drawing room by a servant, who informed him that Mr. Villiers had a few hours since set off for Charleston, but that Caroline had gone over to visit the sick child of a poor tenant, and would shortly return. Left to himself, the image of Caroline was recalled in every object which he beheld. There hung her Canary bird—here lay her harp—and, in looking over some music books, he was struck with delight at seeing his own name written in a fine female hand, above that of Caroline Villiers. Just at this moment the blooming girl entered, and the blood which had before arose to Charles's cheeks, mantled with redoubled fervour.

"Caroline," said he, after a pause, "I have been examining your music book, to extract some pieces which would amuse my dull fancy when I return to England." "But Charles," interrupted Caroline, "you are not going to leave us before the winter—peace has been offered to our distracted country, and some say that our Congress will accept it." "But my mother," repeated Charles. "What of her?" said the terrified girl.

"Her health requires that I should return to England." The cheek which had for a time been flushed with the glow of pleasure, now assumed a paler hue, and the agitation into which she was thrown, painted, in more glowing terms, the place which he retained in her affection.

Charles, now convinced of a reciprocal affection, ventured, shortly after, to repeat his vows, for which he received hers in return—promised to write every opportunity—to return to America so soon as he could find it convenient—ratified the whole with a kiss, and, after a protracted visit, took his leave. The next day he embarked for England, and nothing more was heard of Charles Stewart.

Meanwhile, the operations of the British and Provincials were carried on with alternate success ... the battle of ... to retreat from the fields of Brandywine, and leave Philadelphia once more unprotected. The whigs became discouraged, and in a short half hour were in sight of Mr. Villiers's mansion. Charles checked his horse when he arrived at the avenue which led to the building, and was almost lost in thought when his horse stopped at the gate of a neat country house. They were met by an old domestic, who took charge of the horses, whilst they pursued their way through a grove of orange and poplar trees, which led to the portico of the house. At the entrance Charles hesitated, but immediately summoning resolution, he followed his friend up the steps, and the next moment was ushered into the presence of the venerable Mr. Villiers. The old man rose to receive them, requested them to be seated, and immediately entered into conversation, which enabled Charles to regain his presence of mind, and to compose himself before he was called upon to bear any part in the conversation. He was somewhat surprised, however, that the mistress of the house did not appear to welcome their arrival. She must but shortly since have left the room, an open piano and books of music scattered on the table, showed that some person had shortly since been engaged. His conjectures were right, for at that moment Caroline entered the room by an opposite door, and Colonel Ashton arose to introduce his friend.

Caroline and Colonel Ashton, attended by his friends, arrived at the villa.—The candles were lit up, and the youthful bride, attended by her female friends, was ushered into the apartment; the minister had commenced the ceremony, when a stranger was announced; he was wrapped in a large riding cloak, and his slouched hat concealed his features; but his figure was thought by some to be familiar; he advanced with a dignified step to the middle of the hall, and then, in a peremptory tone, forbid the minister to proceed. The friends of the young lady were indignant at the insult, and cried out for proof, to substantiate the supposed charge. The stranger advanced, and presented a folded paper to Colonel Ashton, repeating at the same time, that his credentials were a letter for Colonel Ashton, from his wife! The Colonel stood confounded, a cold shudder crept through his veins, and he stood rivited to the ground. The stranger bowed to the company, retreated to the further end of the room, threw aside his cloak, and discovered the youthful features of Charles Stewart.

R.

A SLEIGH RIDE.

As I was going past Mr. Josh Carter's tavern the other day, I heard a terrible noise in the bar room, and, thinks I, I'll just put my head in and see what is the matter. Whoorah, roared a heap of fellows, here's Johnny Biddle, he'll go, and that makes ten—and hauled me in among them. What's the occasion? says I. O, a sleigh ride over to Shaw's, (every body goes to Shaw's that goes sleigh riding,) with gals, fiddles, and frolick. Whoorah, says I. I motion, says Dr. Partridge, that every gentleman go right straight now, and get his sleigh and lady, and meet at Hank's corner, and with another whoorah, we burst out of doors, and scattered.

I ran full speed to the widow Bean's. Her daughter Patty is the handsomest girl in Casco-bay. I had given her some pretty broad hints, and only waited for a good chance to pop the question. And out it shall come this very night, says I.

I bounced into widow Bean's out of breath, and was near catching Patty in the suds. She had just done washing, and was wringing out, standing in the midst of tubs, pails, mops, and kettles. She was struck all of a heap, at the sight of her spark, and would have blushed nicely, I guess, if she had'nt been as red as she could be already. A word in your ear, Patty, says I, giving her a wink; and, stepping into a corner, I told what was brewing. I'll run and borrow the Deacon's sleigh, and come back right away, says I. O, you need'nt be in such a teazin' hurry, says she, for I have got to shift from top to toe; you see what a pickle I am in. Ah, Patty, says I, beauty when unadorned is adorned the—well I vow, says Patty, says she. And off I shot, for how was I to follow up such a bold stroke; but I could'nt help suppressing all the way to the Deacon's, to think how swimmingly matters were going, as I was so full of this that I entirely forgot to make up a story to fob off upon the Deacon till I got almost to his door; for the Deacon is a sworn enemy to all frolicking, and so is his mare. I'll tell him, says I—I'll tell him I want to carry a grist to mill. But that will be found out—no matter, so it is after the election, as the politicians say.

The Deacon gave a martial squint at my face, when I did my errand; but I was safe behind a shirt collar. He then fell to chewing his cud and considering. Mother's clean out, says I—both eye and injun. The Deacon spit. Well, neighbour, if you are afeer'd to trust a fellow, here's your two shillings aforehand. Pish, Pish, John, says he, walking up and pocketing the money, not trust you, hear that—now Joshua tackle up Sobey. You'll drive the critter slow, John—and now I think on it, you may bring back my grist, that is now at the mill—and look sharp at the miller, John, when he strikes the toll measure. It was too late to stick at lies now, so I promised every thing, jumped in the sleigh, and steered to the widow's with flying colors. It is the height of gentility, you must know, for a lady to make her beau wait as long as possible on such an occasion. I sat over a heap of warm ashes in widow Bean's parlor, listening to Patty stamping about in her stocking feet, in the chamber over head for one good hour. Then I stood up in the looking-glass and frizzled up my hair, changed my shirt put in a new place, thought over some speeches to make under the handle skin, and finally laid a plot to lug in the awful question in a sort of slanting fashion.

At last Patty appeared in her glory; and I was just crooking my elbow to lead her out, when in came mother Bean. Where are you gwyin' to, Patty? A sleigh riding, mother! What and leave your cousin Dolly all alone, to suck her fingers! A pretty how d'y do that after coming all the way from Saco to see you. All my plans of courting and comfort melted down and ran off in a moment. I saw directly that the widow was resolved to push big Dolly Fisher into my sleigh, whether or no; and there was no remedy, for the widow Bean is a stump that is neither to be got round nor moved out of the way. I made some mention about the small size of the sleigh, but she shut my mouth instantly. Let me alone, says she, I went a sleighing afore you was born, youngster. And if I don't know how to pack a sleigh, who does—Patty Bean, stow yourself away here, and slink yourself up small. If there isn't room, we must make room, as the fellows used to say. Now, Dolly, hoist yourself in there. And she tumbled her into the sleigh like shot from a shovel, or a cart load of pumpkins into a gondola. It was chock full of her. O, she is a whopper, I tell you. Why, Johnny Biddle, in my day, they used to pack in layer upon layer. At this hint, I sneaked round to Patty, to begin the second layer upon her lap. But the widow was wide awake. She clenched me by the collar, and patting upon Dolly's knees, here's the driver's seat, says she. Plant your feet flat and firm, niece; jump up, Johnny; and now away with her, my lad.

By this time I had got so ravin' mad that I could hold in no longer. I fell foul of the old mare, and if I did'nt give it to her about right, then there's none o' me, that's all. The Deacon counted the welts upon her hide a week afterwards, when he called on me to a reckoning, which was made with chalk upon the house door all right on end, like a mark of true's cannot shot lightning. Jemini! how we skimmed over it.—And the houses and barns, and fences and pig-sties, flew by us like scud by the moon. And yonder is Hank's corner. Whoorah! and whoorah, answered all the ladies and gentlemen with one voice. Sukey, scared at the noise, turned the corner with a flirt, and the sleigh was bottom upwards in a —— whoa there! whoa! The first thing I knew was, that I was in the bowels of a snow bank, jammed down under half a ton of Dolly Fisher. I thought I'd never see daylight again; and when they hauled me out, I left a print in the snow very much like a cocked up hat knocked into the middle of next week, as the sailors say.

Howsomever, no bones were broken. We shook our feathers and crept into our nest again, laughing as loud as the best of them. The sleighs were now formed in a string, the fiddler foremost, and away we started on the road to Shaw's, bells jingling, fiddle sounding, and every body hallooing and screaming for joy.

Peter Shaw hearn the racket two miles off, for he is always on the lookout of a moonshiny night. He fell to kicking up a dust in the best room, to put it to rights; and when we arrived, the floor was swept, the best japan candlesticks paraded, the fire place filled with green wood, and little Ben was anchored close under the jam, to tug at the broken winded bellowses.—No fire appeared; there were strong symptoms of it, for there was no lack of smoke; and part of it, missing the way up the chimney, strayed about the dancing room, which gave me a chance to hit off another compliment upon Patty's beauty, as being the cause of drawing the smoke. Every body laughed at the novelty of the idea. But there was no time for chat. As soon as we had taken a swig of the hot stuff all round, we set the fiddler down by the other jam, took the floor, and went to work with might and main, the fiddler keeping time with the bellowses.

Not to be lengthy, we kept it up, frolickin' and drinkin' hot stuff till midnight; and while it lasted, the fun was real genuine. But as I cast a sheep's-eye at Patty now and then, I took a notion that she and Siah Golding were rather thick together, considerin'. Thinks I, she wants to make me jealous, to spur me on; so, seeing them in close confab, as I was cantering down outside, I poked my head between them, and cried boo!—But the cat was soon let out of the bag. We paid the reckoning—four and six a piece. Think o' that! Every body grumbled; but Peter Shaw did'nt care. Then followed the crowding of sleighs, taking in the ladies at the door. Such a hub-bub and confusion. But when my turn come, lo and behold, Patty Bean was missing!—And so was Si Golding. Here is the end of my story: whoever wants to know the particulars that happened in the ride home, must ask Dolly Fisher. The Deacon will tell you what sort of a pickle Sukey came home in, and how much I paid him "for the whistle."—Finally, whoever went to our meeting house next Sunday morning, knows very well how Patty Bean and Josiah Goldin' are to square accounts.

Law and equity are two things which God hath joined, but which man hath put asunder.

Applause is the spur of noble minds, the end and aim of weak ones.

A revengeful knave will do more than he will say; a grateful one will say more than he will do.

WHO IS A GENTLEMAN?

The answer to this question, among Americans, depends generally upon the condition, feelings, and particular modes of thinking, of those who undertake to answer it, and, consequently, he who is very much of a gentleman in the estimation of one person, is no gentleman at all in the opinion of another.

A gentleman, in the estimation of mine host, is one who calls freely for all the good things appertaining to the bar, the wine cellar and the table; pays his bills punctually, without demanding the items or the prices; and speaks in flattering terms of every thing about his landlord's premises, from the beds in the attic to Betty in the kitchen.

With waiters and ostlers, a gentleman is one who is flush of his cash; who, after having paid their master as much as their services are worth, pays them four times their value into the bargain. "Master Dash," says Cuffee, "he be one real gemman; he gib me fibe dollar for trash his boots, true quarter dollar for hold his hoss, and whole dollar for callin' him a gemman. And he be first rate gemman—no mistake."

A gentleman, with Dolly, the chambermaid, is one who says a soft thing to her, praises her good looks, compares her cheeks to the damask rose, her lips to red cherries, her eyes to the planet Venus, and her waist to an hour-glass; and who, to prove the sincerity of his soft nothings, gives her occasionally a sly kiss, a gentle squeeze of the hand, and a bright silver dollar.

A dandy's estimate of a gentleman is based on a foundation peculiarly his own. He is not a creature who has any thing to do with money, sense, feeling, flesh or blood. He is wholly a factitious animal, made up by the tailor, the sempstress, the cordwainer, the hatter, and the corset manufacturer. He is, to be sure, a creature that walks, talks and eats; but he does all these from no ordinary motive. He walks merely to show his gentlemanly figure; he talks only because he never thinks; and he eats for the same reason that his tailor uses padding, viz. to fill out his proportions.

With a duelist, he is no gentleman who refuses to fight a duel. He may enact as many villainous tricks as he pleases; he may seduce the weak, betray the confiding, cheat the honest, and murder the unresisting—all these do not detract one whit from his gentlemanly pretensions. But if he refuses to stand up and be shot at, he is no gentleman. Having complied with this requisite, he is a gentleman every inch of him, adultery, treachery and murder to the contrary notwithstanding.

With the gay Miss, who never breathes freely except in the atmosphere of folly and show, a gentleman is one who exerts himself to promote her wishes; who gallants her to theatres, balls and sleigh-rides; who neglects his business to attend to her amusements; who spends his money to advance her pleasures; who, in a word, is pretty much, if not altogether, a lady's man.

But with the young lady's maiden aunt, a staid gentlewoman of forty, the gentleman is still a different personage. He is the essence of respectful attention; and does not indicate, by word, look, or action, that he suspects her of being older than she was once, or that he prefers the company of younger Misses.

With old ladies of revolutionary times, a gentleman is one who wears a three-cornered beaver; has his hair tied behind, and powdered all over; and has his shirts ruffled at the wrist. Who wears short small clothes, and a long waistcoat, with pocket flaps; who wears silver buckles that reach from side to side of his well saved shoes; who walks with a gold-headed cane; and who, in his manners, neglects no item of the ceremony of olden times.

The pit-a-pat heart of a susceptible girl of sixteen, tells her that a gentleman is a tall fellow, with a fine military cap on his head, a blue coat turned up with red facings; a sword by his side; a neat pair of whiskers, a measured step, and a "How d'ye do, my charming Miss? You are the loveliest creature I ever beheld—upon my soul you are!"

Miss Phillis, too—she hab her gemman. And me be a brick a man, tall as a lamp-post, wid white teeth, fully eye, shiny skin, forty foot, plumpy lip, broady nose—a nigger who wear a red coat, he de colour what it will, who fiddle like Pollo, dance like Frenchman, make two bow in a minute, and say, "O lud, my sweet Phillis, how you do!!!"

Among fox hunters, a gentleman is a fellow who can leap a five barred gate, jump a twenty foot ditch, thread the windings of a forest at full gallop, smell the track when the hounds are at fault, be the first at the death of Reynard, dip the brush in a bowl of punch, and drink the washings of a fox's tail.

With a country housewife, he is every bit of a gentleman who praises her domestic accomplishments; extols her cookery, admires the neatness of her house, and pats the heads of her children; who prefers molasses to sugar, in sweetening his coffee; eats sour bread without a sour face; despatches the worst articles on her table with the best relish; rises at the crowing of the cock; and washes his face at the pump, instead of disarranging her ewer and bason, which are kept for show.

A sailor's gentleman is a bit of a tar. He is a man who can box the compass; knot, splice, hand, reef and steer; who can run aloft with the nimbleness of a cat; and keep his footing on a rope, as fearless as a spider on his web. Who recks little whether he sleeps in his hammock, on the round top, or at the bottom of the ocean; who fears neither storms, nor billows, nor a hostile sail; who cares not a great for money; whose hand is ever open at the cry of distress; who loves his wife next to his ship; cannot abide a fellow who comes in at the cabin window; hates meanness, and despises a land lubber.—*Constellation.*

The following animated passage is extracted from a paper in the January number of BLACKWOOD'S Magazine, entitled *Desultory Recollections of Miss O'Neill*:—There was a harmony in her features, and in the proportions of her form, which was mimic to the mind.—Had she been taller, she might have been a tragedy Queen—but she would not have been Miss O'Neill. Had she possessed a dark eye and beetling brow, she might have frowned and scowled to the delight of the distant galleries; but what would have become of her smile—of all the just gradations of feeling which dawned and melted away on her fair cheek? I have always thought it a favourable circumstance that her countenance, when at rest, was not fixed and frozen into any marked expression. Thus allowed of its taking the impress of all. Some faces seem petrified into fierceness by a glance at the Gorgon; others appear always striving to repress a simper. Any malformation of the mouth, more especially, will give an unfortunate eternity to some one, and that, generally, not very agreeable expression. But Miss O'Neil's face was wholly devoid of any professional or pertinacious look. Her countenance was the sleep of feeling. When awakened, it was but the instrument of the internal agency. Passion moulded her delicate features to its own purposes, and Genius hallowed it as the interpreter of his meaning. The mouth—that wonderful organ of intelligence—that distinguished characteristic of humanity—which requires not the aid of words to confer upon it the gift of speech—that marvellous feature, whose mutable vitality baffles the painter's skill even more than the eye, common to all animated beings—the mouth of Miss O'Neil was exceedingly beautiful. The lower lip just protruded enough to relieve it from that symptom of infirmity—its retreat. "Some bee had stung it newly." Her brow, as I said before, was not marked enough for the head-ideal of a tragic enpress—and I am glad it was not. The manner in which her head was set upon her bust might have challenged the art of Phidias. Nothing could possibly be more devoid of fault than the line from the back of her head to her shoulder, when her face was turned in profile. Her hand was beautiful, and her foot worthy of such a hand. From this exquisite conformation, and from the mind which dwelt within so fair a shrine, resulted a presiding grace, which modelled every gesture, and swayed every movement. Never, in the course of my long life, have I seen a being so graceful as Miss O'Neill—and I never expect to see one. Our actresses are, in general, sadly deficient in this particular. I remember, after being on the Continent for some time, that, when I returned, the women on our stage seemed to toss their arms like so many windmills in full sail. Miss O'Neill never displayed such starts and flings. I do not think that it was possible she could. Even had she been obliged to perform a saraband over the kitchen poker, she would have done it gracefully—she was grace even to the very tips of her fingers. I used to remark that she never *grasped* the arm of a lover or husband, as some ladies, whom I have seen give a gripe like a blacksmith's vice; but tenderly and delicately, she laid her white fingers *upon* the arm of him whom she addressed in love or in supplication. Her Mrs. Haller, and, indeed, all her characters, in general, possessed the rare merit of an unbroken unity of design. As, in a perfect picture, every accessory is harmonised by the master's hand so as to produce one great result—as every part tends towards the effect of the whole—*so*, in Miss O'Neill's acting, every ray of genius was but a component part of one refulgent orb. She did not strain after insulated graces, or surprising exhibitions of momentary power—neither was any portion of her part hurried over, or even carelessly touched, as if it were insignificant. She did not appear to be husbanding her strength for one ranting speech, or a few starts and screams. From the beginning to the end she was the being she represented. Not sometimes only, but continually, she was agitated by the same fears, awakened by the same hopes, impelled by the same motives of action—as might be supposed to influence the character which she delineated. This continuity of feeling was marvellously evident in the expression of her countenance. I remember being particularly struck with this, in her representation of Mrs. Oakley, in the Jealous Wife. While conversing on indifferent subjects—while apparently rambling from the main plot of the piece—there was always an air of anxiety—a wandering of the eye—a slight abstraction—which indicated that there was an under current of more important thought. In society, as well as in solitude, she was still the uneasy jealous wife. Miss O'Neill's performance of this very character sufficiently refuted the invidious assertion that she did not succeed in comedy.—When I speak of comedy, I must be understood to mean the drama of real and every-day life, in distinction to the drama of ideal and heroic life.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following recapitulation of a statement, taken from an Official Document, will shew what was the general state of the Bank of the United States, on the first day of December last, (the latest date of the statements laid before Congress.)

CR.

Funded debt U. States, various,		$31,636,220 90
Bills discounted on personal security,	$1,196,467 80	
Funded debt,	251,128 58	
Bank stock,	129,936 90	
	$1,498,501 08	
Domestic bills of exchange,	7,718,029 03	
		9,216,530 11
Foreign do.		259,058 12
Real estate,		2,787,046 18
Baring, Brothers & Co. Hope & Co. and Hottinguer & Co.		969,378 75
Due from Bank U. States and offices,	16,281,689 09	
Do. State Banks,	2,149,942 68	
		18,431,631 77
Do. United States,		5,267 32
Do. J. A. Buchanan, and J. W. M'Culloh,		812,500 44
Losses chargeable to the contingent fund,		2,551,699 20
Deficiencies,		135,158 02
Banking houses, bonds,		1,414,431 85
Expenses,		189,499 29
Cash, viz: notes of Bank of United States and offices,	12,589,672 80	
Do. do. State Banks,	1,405,817 90	
Specie,	7,251,782 78	
		21,247,272 98
Mortgages, &c.		189,163 81
Navy Agent, Norfolk,		40,464 17
		$102,668,367 54

DR.

Capital stock,		$34,956,209 63
Notes issued,		27,387,753 76
Discount, exchange and interest,		1,374,218 11
Foreign exchange,		13,722 98
Dividends unclaimed,		80,519 85
Profit and loss,		1,497,350 36
Contingent fund,		4,914,567 91
Due to Bank United States and offices,	14,917,012 52	
Do. State Banks,	1,179,577 24	
		16,096,589 76
Redemption of public debt,		317,820 80
Deposits of Treasurer of United States,	6,743,613,25	
Deduct overdrafts and special deposites,	230 831 99	
	6,512,813 26	
Deposits of public officers,	801,029 79	
Deposits of individuals,	6,260,618 63	
		13,574,461 68
		$102,668,367 54

Bank United States, Dec. 1, 1829.
W. M'ILVAINE, Cashier.

In the course of a debate in the MASSACHUSETTS Legislature, on a proposition to reduce the number of representatives, a member—Mr. BAYLIES, of TAUNTON—very successfully undertook to vindicate the Mechanics of Boston against the ancers of one of the speakers who had preceded him. We annex an extract from his speech:—Sir, there are none who cherish a more sincere respect for the yeomanry—the farmers of Massachusetts—than myself; I know their worth—I know their virtues—I would give them their full share of civil and political privileges, but I would give them no more, and if I understand their feelings, they would ask no more. I am certain that they would never contend for more than an equality of privileges, and I believe them to be the last who would undertake to wrest from their neighbors one tittle of their right. The gentleman from Leicester has called up his revolutionary reminiscences, and has told us of his personal knowledge of the patriots and heroes who composed the glorious band of revolutionary chiefs, the men who were engaged in the noblest enterprise of modern times. But, sir, I can tell that gentleman that it is not amongst the green hills of the county of Worcester that he can look for those daring spirits who gave the first impulse which resulted in that mighty event. In two little rooms in this city were assembled the men who devised the project of emancipating a nation—the pioneers of the American revolution were the Mechanics of Boston. In their meetings they deliberated on the highest objects of human concernment—a nation's rights, and having ascertained the strength of the foundation, they had no dread of the issue, and courted the conflict. I can transport the gentleman to another place, to *Carpenter's* Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. In that place on a day memorable in our annals, the fourth day of July, 1776, a deed was done which has no parallel. On that day, in that place, was assembled the most august political body that ever deliberated on a nation's destiny. Five men had been selected as the elite of that assembly; the greatest among the great—to prepare the manifesto of a nation's rights—of a nation's wrongs. Amongst them was a man by the name of Benjamin Franklin, (the gentleman from Leicester in his multifarious reading may have read of him,) a man mighty amongst the sons of men, who, by common consent, stood at the head of the philosophers of America and of Europe, whose deep investigations into the secrets of nature had given him the knowledge of her subtlest, most mysterious, most tremendous, most destructive agent, which he disarmed of its power. Yes, Sir, he played with the forked lightnings as with a tamed snake, and yet the elements of that marvellous wisdom which enlightened and astonished the world were gathered in a printer's office, and this great man was a printer. There was another not the inferior of Franklin in sagacity, his superior in a sound practical knowledge of politics. A man whose opinions were the essence of strong common sense, the results of the united action of a clear head and an honest heart. The name of this man was Roger Sherman (the gentleman from Leicester has heard of him.) This Roger Sherman wrought at the trade of a shoemaker many years after he had reached the age of maturity.—There was yet another, not a mechanic himself, but the son of a mechanic, and bred in the family of a mechanic. I will now take the gentleman from the room where the Statesmen of America assembled, to that in which the Philosophers of America assembled. In the chair of the last, he once would have seen *David Rittenhouse, a watchmaker*, one of the greatest astronomers and mathematicians of the age. I will take the gentleman a little farther, even into the State of South Carolina; and as he lived in revolutionary times he might once have heard of a General who was one of the first of military men, a genius who could appropriate the benefits of his enemy's victories to his own use, and triumph in defeat, and whose victories were consequent. His name was Nathaniel Greene, a blacksmith, like my worthy friend from Hinsdale, (Mr. Emmons.) He went forth from his smithy to lead armies and to win glory—a hero and a patriot. I will now take the gentleman to Germany; and as he has disclosed to us that he is a reader of the scriptures by plentiful quotations and allusions, I will shew him the man, without whose aid he might possibly have never seen a bible. I mean, sir, John Faustus, a printer, and the inventor of the art of printing. I will now take the gentleman to England, to introduce him to a man of the name of Brindley, the constructor of those magnificent canals which in the course of 20 years tripled the wealth of England.—This man was a millwright. There was another who, by giving to the steam engine its highest capacity, swelled the stream of British wealth in a yet greater ratio; his name was James Watt, a maker of mathematical instruments. The gentleman has told us that he sometimes condescends to enter a barber's shop—not to hold any converse with its humble occupant, but only to receive a touch of his art, and then to depart, as if in disdain of the man who could pursue an employment so humble. But I can tell the gentleman that this trade, humble as it is, was once practised by a mighty genius who invented an improvement in the machinery of spinning cotton, which has not only laid the foundation of some of the most magnificent fortunes in America,—which has not only filled our country with wealth, but which, like the touch of the enchanter's wand, has concentrated the treasures of the world in the island of Great Britain. I mean Richard Arkwright, by the courtesy of England, Sir Richard—a man who, by the force of his genius, translated himself from a barber's shop to the British Parliament, and to a place amongst the proud knights of the proudest aristocracy in the world. The genius of these three mechanics, Brindley, Watt, and Arkwright, upheld the sinking fortunes of England, and placed her on that high eminence from which she overlooks the world. Although I may weary the gentleman from Leicester, I must take him to another place.—A little town in the centre of England, called Stratford on Avon. There, dwelt in ancient times a man, whose name was William Shakespeare—I dare say the gentleman has heard of him, for he was a mighty spirit, whose influence, like that of the tides of human feeling. He was a man who has thrown the charm of his genius on the lowest walks of life—surrounded the throne of mirth with new delights—varied into countless varieties the shades and the shapes of his humor—given a new and graceful dignity to the humblest of the virtues—imparted a blander spirit to social life—pervaded the very depths of the soul with strange and wondrous powers of pathos, and impressed upon sublimity itself a sterner and loftier character. Yes, Sir—he was a mighty enchanter, who could bring forth from the invisible world a new variety of scenes and beings, and could give to these 'airy nothings,' 'a local habitation and a name'—the fancies of poetry, and the breathings of prophecy. And yet this gifted man, whose works are all alike familiar to Americans and Englishmen—whose magic influence is felt wherever the language of England is read and spoken—in the far places of the world—even in its extremities in the East and in the West—for though we could strike the sceptre of King George from his hand when he waved it over our regions, the throne of Shakspeare is yet amongst us, as immovable as the Alleghanies—This wondrous man whose empire is universal, who has

—'ruled like a wizard the world of the heart.
And called up its sunshine and brought down its showers,'

was a *wool comber!*"

Evening Post.

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The PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP, with commendable liberality, distributes annually, a considerable sum among the different Engine and Hose Companies; and have published the following regulations, which we recommend to the consideration of Firemen:

The following rules will be considered as binding in all future distributions of Money which may be made amongst Fire and Hose Companies by the Philadelphia Contributionship for Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire.

Particular regard will be paid to those Fire and Hose Companies who render the most essential service. And it will not be deemed an act of merit in the Hose Companies to have a number of attachments—it being deemed of more importance, that an attachment should effectually carry the water to the Fire, or to an Engine; and no Hose Company should make a second attachment until this be done; and that no second or further attachment should, in any case, be made so as to prevent other Hoses from rendering service in the same manner.

The Hose Companies should have no preference in supplying the Engines with water, except the preference of giving it to those in a situation most likely to render effectual service.

Companies are to avoid all disturbance and noise on the ground at the time of Fire; and those who engage in broils and fightings will not be considered in the distributions of the Company.

Jesse Torrey, jr. of Germantown, has invented a substitute for natural springs, and has suggested to Councils the construction of one in each of the public squares. His plan is thus described:—A subterranean reservoir of hewn stone is to be placed between twenty and forty feet below the surface of the ground, to be filled with broken stones, either granite, quartz, or sand stone, and equally secured at the top as at the bottom, having small silver tubes to conduct the water into the cistern and back to the surface again, to be governed by a key. The water is to be first filtered, the modes of doing which are so numerous and well known, that a description of them is unnecessary. I would, however, propose one improvement, which is, to let the water be discharged upwards, so as to fall upon stones surrounding the tube.

The following caution is from a highly respectable source. We have seen none of the notes referred to:—

"CAUTION.—Notes signed by W. Sims, principal, and T. Newman, clerk, dated Philadelphia, 15 sept. 1829, payable to J. North for 5 dollars in specie or notes of the bank of North America, are in circulation. They have quite the appearance of a bank note, engraved by J. Hoffy, Philadelphia, who informs they are an imposition."—*Miltonian.*

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 88 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 49 of which were of adults and 39 children—25 under one year of age.

A few days ago, a fellow sent a boy, whom he had picked up in the street, into a store, to request the loan of eight dollars for Mr. B. over the way. It was lent at once, and no questions asked. The fellow then sent for eight more. The lender told the boy to bring an order, and let him go. The borrower has not since been heard of.

The amount coined at the Mint, in the last year, was $2,366,875; of which $295,717 were in gold, $1,994,578 in silver, and $16,580 in copper coins.

The case of Wills' legacy, devising upwards of $100,000 to the city, for the establishment of a Hospital for the lame and blind, is expected to be determined at the March term of the Supreme Court.

A coloured woman, returning home between 8 and 9 on Tuesday evening, was knocked down by two white men in the neighbourhood of Pine and Eighth. A small basket, containing ground nuts, &c. was taken from her, emptied by the rogues, and thrown away. One of them had on a camblet cloak, and the other a white over-coat. She was taken to the Hospital—her wounds are not dangerous.

A correspondent yesterday sent his boy—a foreigner—for twelve cents worth of *limes*. He returned with his handkerchief so loaded that his master thought that he must have got potatoes by mistake. He untied the bundle and found unshucked *lime*.

A sleigh and four horses, loaded with stoves, a few days since, broke through the ice, on Lake Champlain, between M'Neil's ferry and Boston harbor, and were lost.

We have been informed of the decease of the venerable Elias Hicks, of Jericho, Long Island, aged 83 years.

We also understand that our worthy fellow Citizen, Stephen Girard, Esquire, lies very ill at his farm in the vicinity of the City.

Sewing silk has been manufactured in Arkansas, which is pronounced decidedly superior in point of strength, to the Italian. The worms which produced the material were fed on the leaves of the common forest mulberry.

Jamaica papers to Dec. 18th have been received. The naval establishment at Port Royal will, it is said, be reduced. On the 17th of December, a law passed the House of Assembly, for the government of slaves, conferring on them the right to hold property and to be admitted as witnesses in courts of justice, on trials for various crimes; though no whiteman is to be convicted on such testimony.

A bed of Porcelain Clay was discovered last fall, by a farmer in the town of Granby, Conn. in digging a well. It lies about six feet from the surface, and about 4 miles distant from the Farmington Canal. It has been analysed by Professor Silliman, and pronounced to be of the finest and most valuable kind.

A Charleston critic, admiring Cooper's Damon, speaks thus in prose—"No word a while he spoke! Absolved he stood as though all sense had fled; pale as the ghastly hue that haunts the silent tenant of the tomb!"

There are nearly one hundred tenements advertised in the Albany Daily Advertiser, to be let on the 1st of May.

The Salem (Mass.) Gazette says, it is an undoubted fact, that there is less absolute poverty in that town than in any other in the Union of equal size.

The Secretary of War estimates the expense of completing the survey of the route of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico Canal at $10,400.

The Commissioner of public buildings reported there were expended upon the Capitol grounds and enclosures, $36,512 78. President's house do. $22,510 88.

An English paper says, that the Emperor Nicholas has lately sent several young officers to America to acquire a knowledge of seamanship, and to study models of ship-building.

On Saturday morning last, the Factory of the Swift River Manufacturing Company, in Enfield, Mass. was destroyed by fire. A girl accidentally let a lighted lamp fall upon some cotton; the cotton took fire, the flames spread rapidly, and their progress could not be checked. The building, machinery, unfinished cloth, &c. consumed, are estimated at $15,000. The property, most of which was owned in Boston, was insured for $7,000.

In the House of Representatives of this State, on Wednesday, the Pennsylvania Bank bill, and the Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road Loan Bill, passed through the Committee of the Whole; the former with amendments. The Anti-Cockfighting bill was passed. A petition was presented, from this city, for the incorporation of the American Insurance Company.

From Annapolis, Md. we learn that the bill for establishing a State Bank has been rejected, by a vote of 46 to 23, striking out the enacting clause.

Moncure Robinson, Esq. the Engineer employed by the town of Petersburg, Va. has commenced the survey of the contemplated Rail-road between that town and the Roanoke river.

At the recent Session of the Tennessee Legislature, an act was passed, abolishing the punishment of death for all offences, except murder of the first degree.

The Lancaster Journal says—"Two $10 notes, purporting to be issued by Stephen Girard, payable to J. Tarr, dated Jan. 12, 1828, were passed in this city yesterday, which, upon examination, prove to be counterfeit. They are not very well executed, and may be easily detected by any one having skill in such matters."

The Earl of Harrington, whose death has recently been announced in England, was Aid de Camp to Gen Burgoyne, in the disastrous campaign of that General which was terminated at Saratoga. The Earl, then Lord Petersham, was the bearer of Burgoyne's despatches to England—embarking from New-York.

In the New York Bank for Savings, the deposits in 1829 were $624,903, by 11,937 persons, 2995 being new depositors. The greatest amount was deposited in June, the least in February. Drawn out, $575,958; accounts closed, 1708; now due to depositors, $2,061,090.

According to the Savannah Georgian, no reconciliation is likely to take place between the Banks at Augusta. The consequences of their dispute are represented as ruinous to the community, and a meeting of merchants is recommended to put an end to it.

A writer in the Baltimore American Farmer recommends the introduction of the cork tree into this country.

The manse of Dr. Beecher's Church, Boston, lately destroyed by fire, refuse to pay the loss, alleging some defect in the furnace.

It appears by the American Almanac, that, on the 12th of February, 1831, there will be an Eclipse of the Sun, which will be very large, throughout the U. States, and actually annular, in one third of them.

Pauline Snyder, a girl without arms, born in Ohio, having been entrusted to two men, at Albany, was recently deserted by them at Harrisburg, after they had made what they could by exhibiting her in several towns of this state.

The Edinburg Scotsman says that the establishment of co-operative societies has caused the dissolution of nearly all the friendly societies about Perth.

It is said that Clapperton's faithful attendant, Lander, is about to venture again into the interior of Africa, under the patronage of the British government.

In the course of last year, 1680 bankruptcies were announced in the London Gazette. In 1825 the number was 2588.

The number of young persons received at the New York House of Refuge, in the year 1829, was 150; of whom 49 were the children of American parents. Since the establishment was opened, 690 have been admitted. The parents of 401 were intemperate.

On the 4th instant, the collector of the town of Western, Oneida county, N. Y. while on his way home, on horseback, late in the evening, was seized in the woods, by two men who robbed him, tied his hands behind him and his eyes over his head, and started his horse, after cutting the reins. The animal stopped at the first public house, and his rider was relieved.

The New York bachelors are advised, by the Commercial Advertiser, to place a portrait of Malthus among the ornaments at their annual ball.

The latest accounts from Mexico state, that the whole country has declared in favour of Bustamente, and that Guerrero and Santa Anna have retired to their estates.

The New York Common Council are employed upon a law for the more effectual prevention of fires. It contains numerous minute provisions regulating the manner of building houses.

An Ohio paper noticing the appointment of a member of the Legislature to be keeper of the prison, observes that the same body furnished other candidates for that dignified station.

The deaths in New York, last week, were 88; —16 men, 29 women, 16 boys, 27 girls.

According to a Wheeling paper, the population of that town, which in 1820 was less than 2000, is now about 6000. It contains twelve wholesale dry good, grocery, and liquor stores, one woollen and two cotton manufactories, three foundries, one paper-mill, &c.

In the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Saturday, the amendments of the Senate to the bill for payment of interest on Canal and Rail-Road debts were postponed indefinitely.

The Susquehanna at Columbia and at Marietta has been completely frozen over for a week past, and on Friday last, a great many sleighs and several five-horse teams crossed on the ice.

The actual expense of erecting the State Prison at Singsing, N. Y. with its appurtenant out-buildings is $125,206 66.

The Greene and Pulaski Monument in Savannah has been completed. It is a simple obelisk of white marble. The whole is 50 feet, the base 20 feet by 11.

The Jesuit, a Roman Catholic paper printed in Boston, states from the records of the Church, that the number of Catholics in that city in 1790 was 160; 1800, 280; 1810, 720; 1820, 2120; and in 1829, 7040.

A member of the Massachusetts Legislature supposes that there are five hundred lunatics in that State.

Abraham Keyser, Esq. was, on Friday, re-elected, by a joint ballot of the Legislature, Treasurer of New York State for the ensuing year.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Tennessee, to authorize any man in the state, whose wife shall have three or more children at a birth, to enter for each one of the children 200 acres of land, which is to be considered as an occupant claim, not liable to be entered by holders of land warrants.

A Bazaar has been erected in Baltimore, containing fifty eight apartments, [illegible]

The convention Bill was adopted by the Virginia Legislature, on Friday last. It directs the polls, for rejection or ratification by the people, to be opened in April. The bill to re-charter the Bank of Virginia, has passed the lower House.

There is a lady in Portland, usually called Aunt Tappan, who is one hundred and two years of age. It is said she retains her mental faculties in perfection—is sociable, pleasant and cheerful. Her complexion is very fair, and more like a lady of fifty than one of one hundred and two years.

We learn, by the Kentuckian of the 20th ult. that the bill appropriating $10,000 to the Green and Barren River Navigation Company, and the bill appropriating $25,000 for the construction of a road from Maysville to Lexington, had passed both branches of the Legislature, and become laws. The revenue bill had been rejected, and the bill for withdrawing the branches of the Bank of the Commonwealth had finally passed.

The Supreme Court of Vermont, at its late session in Rutland, granted six divorces. At a previous term, in Addison county, it granted eight. The united age of one of the divorced couples was 170 years.

The Albany Argus mentions that the state treasurer, and the Albany banks, refused, on Monday, to receive the notes of the Chenango bank. The Argus advises holders of those notes not to sacrifice them, as the Safety Fund is pledged for their redemption.

A mill for grinding rice to flour and bolting it has been invented in South Carolina. The proprietor offers to sell the flour at three cents per pound, and asserts that it will retain its sweetness for more than two years.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Hayne, from the Committee of Naval Affairs, to whom was referred so much of the President's Message at the commencement of the Session, as relates to the Navy, reported a Bill for the establishment of the office of Surveyor General of the Navy; which was ordered to a third reading.

A considerable time was occupied in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the resolutions offered a few days since by Mr. Chilton, were laid upon the table.

Mr. Huntington finished his argument against the Judiciary Bill, and was followed by Mr. Ellsworth upon the same side of the question.

The Senate, on Monday, was chiefly occupied in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, among the petitions, Mr. Mercer presented the memorial of the inhabitants of Albemarle county, Virginia, praying that James Monroe, the late President of the United States, may receive some compensation for his sacrifices, which was referred to a select committee of seven members.

After the morning business, the orders of the day were postponed, and the Judicial Bill taken up; Mr. Huntington, of Connecticut, occupied the floor until the adjournment, in an argument against the bill.

The auction bill, now before the House of Representatives at Washington, forbids the sale of foreign goods within twenty miles of a port of entry, unless the original invoice, or a certified copy, be exhibited; stock of retail traders being excepted. Descriptions of the goods, with the name of the importer, consignee, and vessel, as well as the time of importation, to be published forty-eight hours immediately before the sale. Goods not subject to duty, and property sold under certain specified circumstances are excepted.

Of the nominations lately made by the President, we understand that the following are confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday, namely:—

LOUIS MCLANE, of Delaware, Minister to Great Britain.

WASHINGTON IRVING, Secretary of Legation.

WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia, Minister to France.

CHARLES C. CARROLL, of Maryland, Secretary of Legation.

WILLIAM P. PREBLE, of Maine, Minister to the Netherlands.

AUGUSTUS DAVEZAC, of Louisiana, Secretary of Legation.

CORNELIUS P. VAN NESS, of Vermont, Minister to Spain.

J. C. PICKETT, of Kentucky, Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Colombia.

JAMES DUNCAN, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, Mississippi.

WILLIAM J. DUANE, of Philadelphia, JAMES CAMPBELL, of New York, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK.—In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, the Pennsylvania Bank bill was read the second time. A motion was made by Mr. Petriken to strike out the proviso requiring the payment of a tax of 3 per cent. on the dividends; but before the question was taken on the motion, the House adjourned.

On Friday, the House resumed the consideration of the reading of the Pennsylvania Bank bill. The amendment offered yesterday was agreed to—yeas 56, nays 35. An amendment was offered by Mr. Parke, but before a question was taken on it, the House adjourned.

Mr. Mallary stated that there was a certain proposition, which he was authorised to say would be accepted by the bank of Pennsylvania. That was to renew her charter for 5 years, without a tax on her dividends, provided her to execute the duties of a commissioner of loans—authorise the governor to throw the millions of stock into the market, at a premium of not less than two and a half per cent. and the bank would stand bound to take it at that premium, all that should not be thus disposed of.—*Penn. Reporter.*

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FUND.—The report of the trustees of the school fund has appeared, and is published in pamphlet form. It is an interesting document, exhibiting progress from the time of the creation of the fund 14 years ago, to the present time. From the report it appears that in October last the fund amounted to $245,204 47; that after adding from this amount the sum of 20,000 dollars appropriated for distribution last year, and a like sum for the present year, the capital of the school fund will be 227,637 dollars; the interest and dividend on which, with the bank tax hereafter be sufficient to meet the annual appropriation of 20,000 dollars, without any diminution of the principal fund.

On Wednesday last, as some of the workmen of Mr. Henderson's Marble Quarry, in Marion township, was amusing themselves in firing at a target placed against a bank with horsemen's pistols, Evan M'Kenty, one of the workmen, who was coming towards the spot for the purpose of going to his work, and not with the party, was killed at the astonishing distance of 200 yards, by the ball from one of the pistols, which entered his left breast and instantly terminated his existence. A jury of inquest was held the next morning who reported that the deceased was accidentally killed by a ball from one of the pistols, and that no blame could be attached to the party from whom the accident occurred. Mr. M'Kenty was a sober, industrious young man, respected by all who knew him.—*Norristown Herald.*

A DAWN OF SPECULATION ON HIGH.—Since the completion of the Erie Canal, numerous quarries of SLATE have been discovered along the line, which, from its situation upon [illegible] to a market, renders them in reality valuable—but like all property, the intrinsic value of which, is comparatively only be known by actual results; these quarries have naturally assumed a very unsettled value in the hands of their possessors. A person negotiating the other day for one of these quarries agreed to give the proprietor 25 cents per ton for the same. The offer was accepted, the purchaser immediately went in pursuit of a surveyor to measure off the ground. On his return, however, the following day, he found that the property had been regularly conveyed to other purchaser, and the only satisfaction the proprietor would give him for his disappointment of what he considered valuable property, was, that in his absence property had advanced 100 per cent!! The last purchaser is informed, though in full possession of the quarry, is not able to purchase a rood of land to place a dwelling upon as every land owner in the neighbourhood has one, *or more*, in prospective, and expects ere long to realize a fortune by the disposal of his land by the square foot.—*Pioneer.*

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in Washington City, dated Prairie du Chien, January 15th, 1830.—"There is a prospect of peace with the Indians. The Department in this part of the country, will soon require efficient aid. There is little doubt that there will be a fine campaign against the Indians in the spring. The outrages of the Sioux and Sauks can be endured no longer. Within a short time, they have cut off the head of the Menomonee, at the mouth of the Menomonee river—killed a Winnebago woman and child of the family of Dekaurez, and a Sioux squaw and child on. The whole Sioux nation have made arrangements for a general and simultaneous attack on the Foxes. The Winnebagoes probably the Menomonees, will join the Sioux."

Athens, (Ohio) Feb. 6.—A most horrid accident occurred in Amos township, Meigs county, on the night of Saturday the 30th ult. About 11 o'clock a son of Mr. Daniel Hall, who with others of the family had gone to rest, heard the noise of an owl which was fowls roosting near the house, and taking a gun, proposed, if the fowl would remain within, he would endeavour to get a shot at the marauder. Having crept to a corn house and fixed his aim, as he supposed, on the bird on a tree, in the immediate rear of the building, at the instant of firing, a girl about 18 years of age, excited by curiosity, incautiously put her head out at the door for the purpose of observation, when, it is related, she received the discharge in the head just above the ear, which caused instant death without a struggle or a groan. This event has caused deep distress to the family; and the young man, especially, though not the slightest attaches to his conduct, seems inconsolable and nearly deprived of reason.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A cause was tried in the Marine Court the last day and Saturday last, which excited considerable attention, as it involved the question of the powers and liabilities of a master of a vessel, and his relations with his passengers. It appears from a report of the case in the Journal of Commerce, that John Broughton, a steerage passenger in the British ship Dalhousie Castle, on a late voyage from Liverpool to this city, brought an action against Robert Walton, the commander of the vessel, who had caused the plaintiff to be handcuffed and kept on a cracker diet for several days. The reasons assigned by the defendant for the usage of the passenger were that the latter had thrown potatoes, during a frolic which occurred among the steerage passengers—that they had not submitted to the regulations of the ship; and that a mutiny

...e crew had been apprehended. The evidence ...as altogether contradictory. The Jury, after ...charge from Justice Scott, at about 3 o'clock ...n Saturday morning, brought in a verdict for ...e plaintiff of $216 50.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S SCHOONER GRAMPUS.

Pensacola Jan. 23.—The U. S. Schooner ...rampus, Lt. Commandant Latimer, arrived at ...is port on Monday evening last, after a pas...ge of 7 days from Cuba. The Grampus has ...en absent 88 days, and has been employed in ...atroying from Havana and Matanzas.

Captain Latimer informs us that a Spanish ...acket arrived at Havana, the day before he ...ailed, after 52 days passage from Cadiz, bring...g intelligence, that an expedition of 9000 men ...as about to sail from Spain for Havana, and ...om thence against Mexico. At the time of ...e sailing of the packet, the failure of Barra...as was not known in Spain.

Information was received at Matanzas from ...e Governor of Sagua la Grande that a party of ...rates was cruizing in an open boat among the ...ers on the Cuba shore, armed with four mus...ts, and six blunderbusses. Capt. L. immedi...ely despatched his boats under the command ...f Lt. Boughan, in pursuit of them. The Gov...nor of Matanzas having furnished a force on ...ore to co-operate with the boats in case the pi...tes should be driven ashore. Lt. Boughan ...as in pursuit nine days, but saw nothing of ...em. Spoke two Spanish coasters among the ...eys, who informed them, that they had been ...bbed by the pirates of provisions, but had no ...olence offered. The Governor of Sagua la ...ande had despatched two large boats well ...med, in pursuit, and two small Spanish schoo...rs were also cruizing among the Keys for ...em. The party consists of one white man, one ...ulatto and six negroes, who had absconded ...om the plantations in Cuba. The boats which ...e pirates had was not calculated to permit ...em to extend their operations in the Bahama ...annel or on the banks.

Capt. L. confirms in part, the statement of a ...anager in the Uncle Sam, recently arrived at ...altimore, relative to the U. S. ship Hornet. A ...ritish sloop of war arrived at Havana, the of...ers of which informed the officers of the ...ampus, that the sloop of war had spoken a ...essel, the Captain of which said, *he had spoken ...e Hornet dismasted, and offered assistance ...hich was declined.*

The Dismal Swamp Canal has opened an easy communication between Norfolk and an extensive region of country to the South and West of it. A bagshead of cotton was lately received at Norfolk which had been transported from the head of Staunton river, (a branch of the Roanoke,) a distance of 460 miles. As active a ...ade is expected to be soon done there in Tobacco, ...s now transacted in Cotton.

It appears that there are two hundred and seventeen ...yal Journals in France, and twenty seven royalist. Of the former there are 283,000 subscribers, and only ...0,000 to the royalist. The latter have less than half a ...illion of readers, while the liberal journals have three ...illions. The royalist papers have an income of less ...an half a million of francs, while the liberal prints en...oy an income of nearly two millions. These facts are ...tated by a Parisian correspondent of the London ...orning Chronicle, and are stated to be authenticated ...y the statements of the French press itself.

ST. HELENA.—Extract of a letter from a ...entleman, dated St. Helena, Dec. 2, 1829:—

"The ride to Longwood, Napoleon's house, ...as very pleasant. The house was apparently ...ept up in great style, but after his death the ...ictures and all moveables were sold, and the ...ouse itself is much injured by the numerous ...trangers who have visited it. I also visited the ...pot, where sleeps the Conqueror of Europe. ...t has a plain white slab, without any inscription. ...got a sprig of willow from the tree that shades ...t, and a drink of water from his favorite spring; ...nd returned by the way of the Government ...ouse, a very beautiful place indeed."

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

...he Communication respecting Mr. White, ...e Tragedian, was received too late for inser...on in our last number—Its local bearing now, ...ewhat excludes it.

...e Death of Valie is on file.

...he Bard of Green Row is recived.

..."J. A. Jr." must read more Pope and Milton, ...fore he attempts to rave on mount Parnassus. ...e have only room for the insertion of a few ...ines from his last long incubrations.

"We are the boys that fear no wars—
...Glad that we are free;
...Whoever shall violate the laws
...Of our dear country!

"A thousand times their babes shall dance,
...Like they have done before!
...And should the Jersey girls advance,
...We'll dance ten thousand more!!

"Like seventy-sixers, they may meet,
...By night as well as day;
...And laugh—and kiss their babes to sleep,
...And speak to them in play!" &c.

..."Selina and Rosaline," by Maria, is a very ...al performance and shall appear shortly.

..."Benevolus," is received.

..."M. A. B.," on the evils of intemperance is ...t for insertion.

..."A Day in Feburuary"—"An Adventure," ...d several other essays in prose and verse, shall ...e attended to.

☞ Correspondents will please, in future, ...te intelligibly. It is impossible for compositors to conjure the meaning of an author—...ce, the mistakes which occasionally appear, ...e which are unavoidable.

...e a numerous and respectable meeting of the ...ns of Philadelphia, opposed to stopping the ...ed States mail on Sundays, held agreeably ...public notice, at the County Court House, ...Monday Evening, the 15th inst:—

...C. Thomas having been called to the ...ir, and John Mortimer and F. W. Hindman ...pointed secretaries—The meeting adopted ...ral resolutions expressing the sense of the ...ns on the important question, and in fa...r of Mr. Johnson's report at the last session ...Congress. Committees in each ward were ...pointed to obtain signatures to present to ...ress a memorial on the subject.

...e meeting was very unusually large, occa...ed by the excitement which prevails.—The ...ge-room was crowded, and the immense ...ourse which thronged the State house yard, ...y nothing of the thousands who retired un...to get in the House, and unwilling to ...exposed to the weather, express the de...sense of Philadelphia on the mail ques...

...e excitement has been produced by the ...otations of the English Emigrants engag...for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. They ...e said to be turned adrift by the Canal Com...y at the expiration of their term of service, ...out a cent, or the means of procuring a ...'s victuals. The St. George's Society inter...s at the call of humanity and relieved the ...ferers. It appears, however, that these emi...nts are deserters from the service of the Ca...Commissioners, to whom they were obliga...to serve four months for the payment of their passage; but not liking to work for a dead horse, as the saying is, gave their employers leg bail. The consequence was, that wretchedness and misery to which they subjected themselves, and which has been unkindly laid to the Canal Company.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, entertains the editor with an elaborate account of the puerilities of Washington—he touches upon the inconveniencies of the Capitol, which he pronounces a splendid nuisance,—describes the members of the Congress as plain republicans, generally negligent of dress, and some downright slovenly, sitting commonly with their hats on, and laughing, talking, and reading newspapers, to while away the tedium of a debate in which the majority feel but little interest. Such want of decorum as he describes in the general, in the grand Council of the nation is discreditable.—"Nothing," says he, "strikes me more than the total want of modesty in the orators here,—on any subject, and at all times, when one speaker sits down, half a dozen members start to their legs and claim the speaker's eye." None but favorites are elected to the enviable privileges of harangue. Thus they prate and roar till the galleries are emptied, or the house adjourns sick of a protracted, unprofitable discussion, in which none feels sufficient interest to be a listener.

The business of the session is chiefly done by committees, of which the chairman leads a dog's life, as the saying is: "are obliged to work hard, but the members at large are most refinedly lazy. The House meets at 12 o'clock—the first hour is consumed in the consideration of resolutions, i. e., a member rises and presents a resolution that the committee on claims be instructed to consider the right of placing Thomas Nokes on the pension roll. After this is disposed of with due gravity, another rises with another resolution of similar import, and then another, and another! The speaker then informs the House that the hour for resolutions has expired; the special order of the day is called.—The House spends half an hour in the selection, and considering the right of priority—at last it picks out a question of contested election, and about 2 o'clock the discussion begins," and so, et cetera. By Friday, the Honorable House, tired of its labours, adjourns over to Monday, for repose. The object is to protract the session and add to the profits per diem.

Of the Senate, the writer entertains a better opinion, and commends the members in the general, though he acknowledges their subjugation to ministerial influence, and the imposing pretensions of female governmental favorites.—The two parties are led by amazons, and indulge in much acrimony. The cabinet has not escaped the infection. This is, indeed, pitiful—and it is a thousand pities for the American Government, that it should so soon and so openly adopt the manners and manœuvres of European Courts.

From the writer's description, it would seem that a few great men only move in an active and imposing sphere. The contest between Webster, Hayne and Benton, results according to the writer's opinion in the confirmed superiority of the former. Duff Green, the editor of the Telegraph, is said to be unpopular with the government party, and may shortly expect dismissal.

"I can learn nothing," says this writer, "definite of *future political movement*—Calhoun and Van Beuren hate each other with inmixed sincerity; but Van Beuren is the present lord of the ascendent. Of one thing, be certain, there is a large unflinching and undiminishing party in the opposition, with good spirits and hopes, and Henry Clay is its present favorite—Van Beuren may carry the day, but he will not gain his suit by default."

Accounts from Europe state that France, Russia and Great Britain, have united in a determination to advance to the throne of Greece, Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, and son-in-law of the King of England. Thus the Grecian republic will have passed away like a dream, which has served but to mock the heroes who have fought and conquered in the cause of liberty; and who, while solacing themselves with the hope of a successful termination to the struggle, have been awakened to a keener sense of their misfortunes, in the imposition of a foreigner palmed upon them without their consent. The Grecians have never been consulted in this arrangement—their consent is not deemed worth asking, but the foreign potentates who play the princely game, have so managed the organization of the government as to erase that eye sore to monarchies—an independent republic, from Europe. We think they might as well have remained under the favour of the Turks, as to become the vassals of tyrannic sway under any government in which they have no share.

MR. ATKINSON—By publishing the enclosed extract from the Lancaster Journal of the 12th inst. you will much oblige, A. S.

FROM THE LANCASTER JOURNAL.

It was understood here, although the result has not yet been announced in any of the Philadelphia papers, that at the recent election for directors of the bank of Pennsylvania, Peter Wager, Esq. who for many years has been an able, faithful, and efficient member of the board has been left out. That this should have occurred, excited great astonishment in the minds of the Stockholders here; for during the fourteen years he had served them, they could recollect no instance in which the interests of the institution had been overlooked or neglected by him. They could assign no cause for his removal; and for the purpose of being informed on this subject, a letter was addressed to Philadelphia to which the following answer has been returned. —Will you be so good as to lay it before your readers, if you agree with me in deeming it proper, that, in regard to the management of monied institutions, not only the stockholders, but the trading community, who do business with them, should be apprized as well of the motives as the conduct of the men to whom their direction is intrusted.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1830.

Dear Sir:—No cause is assigned here for the removal of Mr. Wager from the direction of the bank of Pennsylvania. It appears to have been the result of one of those exercises of power, which men are made sometimes to feel. How far it is just, and how far it will conduce to the general welfare of the institution, the stockholders must judge from a review of Mr. Wager's conduct, as a director.

You will remember that no dividend was declared in July, 1827. The cause assigned for this was some very heavy losses sustained by the Bank, very shortly before that time. The expenses of the parent institution and its branches had frequently been the subject of remark by many; and some of the leading members of the board thought a general reduction of salaries should be made; Mr. Wager believed that period an appropriate one for calling the attention of the directors to this subject.

It was the only occasion on which the bank had ever been unable to make the semi-annual dividend; and he considered it a duty to the stockholders, that so far as was practicable, a recurrence of such a state of things as that which prevented their receiving any return for the money vested in the funds of the bank should if possible be prevented. With a view to this he moved the appointment of a committee, to whom this subject should be specially referred; and as chairman of that committee reported resolutions by which the salary of the cashier was reduced from $5000 to 3750 per annum; and a proportional reduction of the salaries of many of the clerks and other officers made. What effect this measure, so beneficial to the owners of stock, may have had in producing Mr. Wager's removal from the direction I shall not pretend to conjecture. Let those who have witnessed the graspings of cupidity, and who have known the implacable temper of avarice, form their own conclusions.

You are aware that in the investigation before the committee of the Legislature last winter, the testimony of Mr. Wager varied from that of the cashier, and was in some instances totally irreconcilable with it. It may be that this circumstance, together with the disclosures made by Mr. W. and his voting against the adoption of the report of the Bank Committee, believing, as he did, that the cashier could do no act for the interest of the bank which ought to be concealed from the board of directors, had its influence in turning him out.

It is notorious that there has been much division between the directors elected by the state, and the other members of the board. And it is believed by many, not connected with the bank, that the great embarrassment in the finances of the state resulted from and was produced by the management, as it is termed, of some concerned in the direction. This opinion, it cannot be denied, has gained strength from the offer on the part of the bank, now to loan to the commonwealth four millions on the condition of the extension of its charter, and such change in the number and mode of appointing the state directors, as the offer designates.

Mr. Wager, it is understood, voted on many occasions with the State Directors, and in support of measures proposed by them; he was strongly opposed to selling any part of the State stock at less than its par value, with the interest added, believing that it was fair and proper to endeavour to sustain, so far as the bank could, the credit of the State, and foreseeing that the course resolved upon, was calculated to place the commonwealth at the mercy of the speculators, by destroying its credit and undervaluing its resources. He was opposed, too, to granting powers to committees, which put them without the controul of the board, and enabled one part of the directors to do many acts, which were not made known to the other. These acts and opinions of his may form some solution to your query, why is it that he has been turned out? for none has yet been given by any one connected with the bank; although several members of the board, with whom I have spoken, have expressed much regret at the measure.

I entirely concur with you in the opinion, that the stockholders should know, as the *proxy* system is still in vogue, by whose and by what authority a ticket was printed, with the name of another *from the county, and not from the city*, substituted for that of Mr. Wager, who for fourteen years has been one of the ablest and most faithful of their directors; and I wholly agree with you in sentiment that it will become the duty of the state in re-chartering this institution, carefully to guard its own interest; and to prevent the destruction of its own credit, by putting it without the power of any connected with the bank, to embarrass the financial operations of the state by knocking down the price of its stock in the market.

As the publication of the persons elected, has not yet been made, it may possibly have been delayed beyond the usual time, for the purpose of accompanying it with some explanation of the cause of the changes made in the board.

SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The public have been considerably cautioned upon the subject of the bills of this company, but letters from Salem have within a few days been received in town, of a character demanding a still further reference to the subject. The advices are, that agents were about to depart for the western part of this state, bringing with them false Bank Note Tables, printed for the occasion, making the money *par* at Philadelphia, and that the bills would be disposed of for every species of moveable property for a short time, when the concern would finally close its doors and discontinue business. One letter, which has been handed us by a friend, named Mr. John E. Jeffers as a person thus engaged. That individual arrived in this village one day after the latter, which we exhibited to him. He neither denied nor admitted the charge, but almost immediately after left the town. His destination is to us unknown. This is the person who brought, we believe, the first supply of that *substitute* for money to our country, and although we know nothing personally, of his business, yet we have reason to believe that he and several who appear to be acting in concert with him, may attempt purchases of cattle &c. with these bills. Let the farmer and mechanic beware.—*Buffalo Journal.*

[A gentleman very lately went to the Factory at Salem, and wished to purchase some cotton. He was asked what kind of money he had. On his answering that he supposed they received their own notes, he was informed they did not, and his offer was refused. It is to be lamented that those so-called "*monied institutions*," are permitted to rob the public, unpunished, to an amount that would consign hundreds of poor individuals, *for the same offence*, to prison.]

The winding up of the Belchertown Bank has exhibited one of the boldest and most flagrant conspiracies to defraud the public that has ever been exposed. The injury has not indeed, been quite so sweeping and disastrous as in some other instances, but in cool, deliberate flagitious design, we trust it will never be paralleled.—The affairs of Sutton Bank are bad enough but the Bank of Belchertown was so completely stript, that from all relics, *one dollar and twenty-five cents* only, could be collected.

SCOUNDREL.—A helpless girl, a native of Ohio, named Paulina Snyder, who was born without arms, was taken from home by a friend, and carried to Albany, N. Y. with a view of obtaining money for her support, by exhibiting her ingenuity in cutting and sewing with her toes. At Albany she was entrusted to the care of two men named Shay and Jackson, belonging to some circus company, who proceeded with her to Newark, N. J. and were there joined by another person, named Dickason, a player on the clarionet. These persons proceeded through many towns in this state, exhibiting the young woman and obtaining much money. Arrived at Harrisburg, they collected all they could and absconded—leaving Paulina in the hands of strangers, without a penny of money.—*U. S. Gaz.*

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,

Corner of Chesnut and Orange Streets,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

WM. ROBINSON & CO. return their thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received, and are still prepared to execute CASTINGS, such as bourings, rollers, shafts, gudgeons, forge hammers and anvils, coupling boxes, retorts, pots, kettles, kirbs, calender and sugar mill rollers, steam engine work, mill gearing, and cotton and woollen machinery, with every description of casting from one ounce to seven tons. All the above Castings will be warranted soft, to turn or cut, and will be done upon terms as reasonable as at any place in the United States, and will be delivered in Philadelphia without charge. Patterns made to order, and mill gearing in general without charge.

N. B. All kinds of Cotton and Woollen Machinery furnished to order at the shortest notice.

feb. 20—3m

Captain Harvey, of the ship Dumfries, from Cadiz, informs the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, that on the 14th of January, TEN PIRATES, Frenchmen and Spaniards, were EXECUTED at Cadiz, they having captured the long missing ship Topaz, of Boston, and murdered every soul on board! Of this horrid deed they made a full confession, as also of enormities equally great, committed upon an English vessel.—The captain of the pirate vessel was in confinement at Gibraltar and an English frigate had proceeded to bring him to Cadiz for trial. Capt. H. states that a more daring and hardened set of villains never appeared in human form, and that they met their fate with the greatest indifference.

The following paragraph is copied from the Albany Argus of Tuesday:

CHENANGO BANK.—We understand that the state treasurer and the banks in this city, yesterday stopped receiving the notes of this institution, probably for a good reason. But we suggest to the holders of the bills not to sacrifice them, as this bank has recently filed its assent to the bank law, and the safety fund is pledged for their redemption. It is proper to add, as a proof of the value of the commission appointed under the bank law, that the commissioner on the part of the state, has recently made his examination into the affairs of this institution, and is now there, with one of his associates, in the further prosecution of his official duties.

The New York Masqueraders, as they entered the Park Theatre on Wednesday evening, were assailed by a rabble, who tore their feathers, broke the windows, &c. The masquerade being in defiance of the law, the watchmen did not think it their duty to interfere.

On Thursday last, as two lads were drawing a load on a sledge, on the Delaware, opposite to Queen street, the ice broke and they went through into the water. Two were saved, but their companion was drowned. His body had not been recovered last evening.

Capt. Phillips, arrived at New York, from Lisbon, says that when he left, the country was in a very unsettled state. Many respectable persons have been recently imprisoned, and some have had to escape from the country on account of their political opinions.

The town of Providence, on Monday last, decided *against* the adoption of a City Charter.—The ayes were 883; noes 846. Lost; an act of the Legislature requiring *three fifths* of the whole number of votes, in order to constitute a *majority*.

We understand that the Legislature of New Jersey has postponed, until November next, the further consideration of the Patterson rail road bill.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—Next Sabbath evening, in Crown street Church, (Rev. Dr. Livingston's,) a discourse may be expected on the means of escaping from moral pollution to which young men are exposed. Service commences at 7 o'clock.

feb. 20—1t

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

Eastern Mail arrives at 5, A. M. and closes at half past 2, P. M.—*Southern Mail* arrives from 8 to 11, and closes at half past 11, A. M. *Western Mail* arrives at 2, P. M. and closes at 5, A. M.

BOARD WANTED,

FOR a family of three grown persons and three children, from 7 to 13 years of age, with a sitting room and three sleeping rooms, which they will furnish with every thing required—commencing any time before the first of April. A respectable private family, and plain table preferred. Location between Vine and Pine and Second and Tenth streets.

Address N. box 289 Post Office, stating terms and situation. feb. 20—1t

New Music Ware House,

NO. 281 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Shakespeare Buildings, near Chesnut street,

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened the above Music Ware House, where he has constantly on hand and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms,

Piano Fortes,	Bugles,
Guitars,	Kent Bugles,
Violins,	French Horns,
Flutes,	Trumpets,
Clarionets,	Bassoons,
Fifes,	Drums,
Flageolets,	Tambourines,

and every other Musical Instrument.

Superior Italian Violin and Guitar Strings.

A general assortment of MUSIC, consisting of the most popular Songs, Pieces, &c.

A large collection of German, French and Italian Music.

Country Merchants supplied at the lowest wholesale prices. F. RUDOLPH.

feb. 20—4w

REUBEN MANLEY & CO.

104 South street, Philadelphia.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF Pennsylvania, Class No. 4, for 1830. To be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 6th of March, 1830. Fifty-four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$25,000	20 Prizes of	$100
1	10,000	45	60
1	6,000	46	50
1	5,000	46	50
1	2,500	44	40
1	1,625	92	20
5	1,000	92	15
5	500	920	10
10	300	8280	8
10	200		

Tickets only $8—Halves 4—Quarters 2.

To-day, (Saturday) we cashed the $30,000, for one per cent. which we will cash all Yates & M'Intyre's Prize Tickets, at the same rate.

When you send to Philadelphia for Lottery Tickets for the future, you will please send all your orders to REUBEN MANLEY & CO. 104 South street, Philadelphia. That is to say, for Union Canal Lottery Tickets, as we do not send any other kind of Lottery Tickets into the country.

Country Venders of Union Canal Lotteries will do well to send their orders to REUBEN MANLEY & CO. as we shall charge but a small advance. Address your letters to REUBEN MANLEY & CO.

feb. 20—1t 104 South street.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CASKET FOR FEBRUARY, 1830.

EMBELLISHED with views of the Fox Chase—Upper Ferry Bridge, and Washington Inn—School of Flora, Music, &c.

CONTENTS.—The Gloucester Fox Hunting Club—Ann Dillon, a Tale—Paternal Forgiveness—Biography of Gen. A. Wayne—Description of Upper Ferry Bridge—Washington Inn—The Captive's Escape—The Breast Pin—Ambiguities—Corsican Revenge—Song—Flora, E. Perfectionism—Land Crabs of Jamaica—Don't Break it Jane—Wit and Sentiment—Music—Oh! yes, we often mention her.

POETRY.—A Year Ago—To Margaretta—Go Faithless One—Onward, &c.—Memory of the Brave—To S.—Charity—On a Friend—On Hearing the Winding of a Horn—Death of an Indian Chief—Lines—To the Moon—The Hearts Appeal—Time—To ——— —To Prudence—Muse of Columbia—Lines on a Parting Relative—Wampa—Puzzler.

Price $2 50 a year, published monthly by SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, No. 112 Chesnut street.

feb. 17—tf

RAMBORGER'S OFFICE.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. THREE, FOR 1830,

TO be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 20th of February, 1830. Fifty-four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	10 prizes of	$300
1	10,000	10	200
1	5,000	48	100
1	4,000	46	80
1	3,000	46	60
1	2,452	46	50
5	1,000	92	40
5	800	92	30
10	500	920	20
10	400	9280	10

Whole Tickets $9—Halves 4 50—Quarters 2 25—Eighths 1 25. Tickets and Shares for sale at reduced prices at RAMBORGER'S OFFICE, Fortune's Own Abode, North East corner of Decatur and Carpenter streets, back of the Arcade. feb. 19—tf

ALMANACK.

1830 FEBRUARY	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PLACE
20 SATURDAY,...	6 37	5 43	0 0	
21 SUNDAY,.....	6 36	5 44	0 48	
22 MONDAY,.....	6 35	5 45	1 35	
23 TUESDAY,....	6 34	5 46	2 17	
24 WEDNESDAY,	6 32	5 48	3 0	
25 THURSDAY,...	6 31	5 49	3 41	
26 FRIDAY,.....	6 30	5 50	4 23	

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Jonas W. Hollman, Mr. JOHN W. CLARK, to Miss LUCILLA COCKRANE, both from New York.

On Thursday evening, the 18th inst. by William Milner, Esq Mayor, ISRAEL ESTLACK, to LOUISA, daughter of Joseph Getchell, all of this city.

On Sunday morning, 25th Nov. 1829, in Louisville, Ky. by the Rev. John Hanna, Mr. WILLIAM G. PETIT, formerly of Philadelphia, son of Nicholas Petit, to Miss SUSANNAH, daughter of Augustus David Erich, of Louisville, Ky.

Tuesday evening, 16th inst by the Rev. Dr. Delancey, Mr. FRANCIS SHOEMAKER merchant, of this city, to MARIA TWELLS, daughter of James Stokes, Esq. of Germantown.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of a professional fee in the shape of an elegant slice of wedding cake.—The kind attention of the new married pair upon the important occasion, claims our best wishes for their happiness.

On Wednesday evening, 27th January, by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. DAVID SCATTERGOOD, to Miss MARGARET CULMAN, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday evening, 27th January, by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. SAMUEL C. FORBES, to Miss ELIZABETH CULMAN, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, February 11th, by William Milner, Mayor, Mr. ISAAC HAYNES, of Gloucester county, N. J. to Miss EMMELINE N. BOOTON, of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. M. M. Carll, ANDREW THOMAS SMITH, Esq. Attorney at Law, to CATHARINE ELIZA, daughter of the late Thomas Arnold, of this city.

On Wednesday morning the 10th inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, CHRISTOPHER M. HOCKER, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Wm. Phillips, of Frankford.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Solomon Higgins, Mr. CHARLES EVERETT, of this city, to Miss SUSANNA HALBERT, of Germantown, Pa.

On the 11th inst. Mr. DANIEL BRETON, to Miss ANN LEWIS, both of Burlington County.

DIED,

On Tuesday, 19th inst. NATHAN JONES, senior, in the 78th year of his age.

On Wednesday the 17th inst. after a lingering and painful illness, in the 30th year of her age, ROSANNA, wife of Jesse Smith, and daughter of Charles Johnson.

On Wednesday morning, GUILLIAM AERTSEN, son of Mr. Robert H. Aertsen, in the sixth year of his age.

On the 16th inst. MARGARET ELIZABETH CURL, daughter of Randall and Mary Curl, aged 15 months.

In this city, on the 17th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH HARRISON, in the 85th year of her age. The deceased has, from a devoted and consistent course of life, left a number of friends and acquaintances to lament her loss.

On Saturday the 15th inst. near Lewistown, Delaware, JOHN WILTBANK, Esq. in the 35th year of his age.

On the 16th instant, MARGARET ELIZABETH CURL, daughter of Randall and Mary Curl, aged 15 months.

On Monday evening, the 8th inst. Mrs. HANNAH MELVIL, in the 58th year of her age, wife of Mr. Wm. Melvil, of pulmonary consumption.

On Thursday afternoon, the 11th inst. ELIZABETH COOK, in the 70th year of her age, who, after a severe and protracted illness, closed a long life of piety, virtue and usefulness.

On Tuesday, aged 53 years, Mrs. SARAH TRIMBLE, consort of Henry Trimble, Esq. deceased.

On the 13th inst. after a short illness, Mr. PETER WADE, in the 53d year of his age, for many years a respectable inhabitant of this city.

On the 12th ult. at her residence in this city, SARAH BUCHLEY, widow of the late William Buchley in the 86th year of her age.

On the 22d ult. at her residence in this city, HANNAH DRINKER, widow of Henry S. Drinker, aged about 55 years.

On Friday morning, ENNION WILLIAMS, in the 78th year of his age.

Suddenly, in New York, on Tuesday evening, Mr. BENJAMIN J. PHILLIPS, late of this city, merchant, in the 55th year of his age.

On Monday evening, the 15th instant, Dr. JOHN KEEMLE, aged 77 years.

In the triumphs of faith, on Sunday evening, 14th inst. of pulmonary disease, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. SARAH KEEN, in the 53d year of her age. "Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord, from henceforth, yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

On the fifteenth instant, Mrs. MARGARET McGLATHERY, in the 94th year of her age.

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 16th, 1830, Mrs. REBECCA, consort of Doct. Harvey Klapp, in the 52d year of her age.

On the first of July, 1829, at Hendersonville, Kentucky, THOMAS SHEARER, tailor, formerly of this city.

Suddenly, on Tuesday morning last, the second of this instant, at his residence in Chester township, Delaware county, JOSEPH CARTER, aged 80 years 2 months and 16 days. He was loved by all who knew him.

On the 5th inst. at Drumanadown, va. after a short illness, Mr. THOMAS OGLE, Coachmaker, of this city, aged 53 years.

In the city of Boston, Mr. FREDERICK GRANGER, aged 70 years, for many years attached to the Orchestra of the Boston Theatre. He was a native of Springfield, and served through the whole of the revolutionary war. Mr. G. was extensively known as a Musician and Composer; many of his musical compositions have been highly praised both by amateurs and professors.

At Pensacola, on the 20th ult. Mr. FERGUSON HUGH NESBIT, formerly of this city, in the 30th year of his age.

N. CANFIELD & CO'S

LOTTERY Office, No. 22 South Third street, directly opposite Congress Hall. Our grand Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 4, for 1830, draws on Saturday, the 6th of March. Fifty-four number lottery—eight drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	10 prizes of	$100
1	10,000	46	60
1	6,000	46	50
1	5,000	42	50
1	3,500	46	40
1	1,628	92	30
5	1,000	92	25
5	500	920	16
10	300	8280	8
10	200		

Price of tickets only $8, halves 4, quarters 2, eighths 1. N. Canfield & Co. will sell Managers tickets and shares as cheap as any other office.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. If addressed to N. Canfield & Co. Philadelphia, who sold a short time since—

38	41	44	$50,000
13	18	42	5,000
8	28	31	6,000
15	37	57	4,000
4	22	38	3,000
21	23	29	3,000
18	36	55	3,000
41	44	50	2,000

For capital and prompt payment, apply at the above office. feb. 20—2t

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MCGONEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and legar hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold, free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books in the first counting houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. feb. 20—4w

NEW GIG AND HARNESS.

A FIRST RATE GIG and HARNESS, finished in the best style, will be sold very low, if applied for immediately, at No. 201 Market street.

feb. 20—1t

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Cheap Silks, Ribbons, and Lace Goods.

BIRD & BUZBY, No. 96 1-2 Market street, offer for sale a large and handsome assortment of Maple and fancy Silks and Lace Goods. Their entire stock being late purchases, the deduction from former prices enables them to offer great inducements to purchasers. feb. 20—1y

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO apprentices to the Moulding Business, where an opportunity will be afforded to acquire a thorough knowledge of all its branches. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.

feb. 20—2t*

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Holmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the building of Cotton Machinery of every description, of the latest and most approved plans now in use, viz.—Cotton Pickers, Lap Machine Cards, Drawing Spinders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines and Powerloom for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Bagging, Duck, Satinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Woollen Machinery, viz: Pickers, Cards with improved condensers, Jacks, Mules, raising and shearing Machines of the latest improved plans, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Gudgeons finished or unfinished.

Having an iron foundry in operation, castings of every description will be made at short notice, and of superior quality—all of which will be executed at short notice, and at reduced prices. ALFRED JENKS.

N. B. Orders directed to me through the Post Office, Kensington, Finished plans freely, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

feb. 20—6m*

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 8 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Mate, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. feb. 20—4t*

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

THE CASKET, for 1827, 1828 and 1829, single or in sets, in variety of Binding.

FORGET-ME-NOT, or New Years' Gift.

MUSEUM of Foreign Literature.

Williams's Interest Tables.

Harp of Delaware—Medical Flora of the U. States and a variety of other Books, for sale cheap, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street.

feb. 20—tf

MEDICAL WORKS.

FOR sale by J. G. AUNER, Bookseller, No. 231 Market street, below Ninth, Laennec on the Chest; Tavernier's Operative Surgery; Hooper's Medical Examinations; Turner's Chemistry; Dewees' Works; Hare's Chemistry; Horner's Pathological Anatomy, Edward's Manual of Materia Medica; Good's Study of Medicine, Bichat's General Anatomy; Hatin's Manual of Obstetricks; Manual of General Anatomy; Hildebrand on Typhus Fever; Martinet's Manual of Pathology; Shaw's Dissector; London Practice of Midwifery; Cazenave on the Skin; Lawrence's Physiology; Bichat's Anatomy and Physiology, by Henderson; Chapman's Medical Journal, 14 vols.; Eberle's Practice, Barton's Materia Medica and Botany; Green's Chemistry; Ellis's Medical Formulary; Orfila on Poisons; Curry on Cold Water; Frick on the Eye; Travers on the Eye; Travers on Irritation; Haller & Bell on the Arteries, Mathias on Mercurial Complaints; Macculloch on Malaria; Marshall on the Brain, Ryland on the Stethascope; Parr's Medical Dictionary; Pemberton on Viscera; Rigby on Uterine Hæmorrhage, Thornton's Botany; Ure's Chemical Dictionary; Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, Bichat on Life and Death; do. on Membrance; do. on Pathology; Bostock's Physiology; Cooper's Surgery; Darwin's Zoonomia, Gregory's Practice; Saissy on the Ear; Hufeland on Scrofulous Diseases; Begin's French Practice of Medicine; R

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

CONUNDRUM.—Why are people with white dwellings on their knees, like the Hottentots?—Because their *knee grows*.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

The Salem Observer relates the substance of a conversation heard in Broad street, in Boston, by one of the visiters of the poor. In one corner of a room, occupied by an Irish family there was an old straw bed, in which was a little boy, whom the mother was covering with some rags, on the top of which she placed an old door.—"Mother," said the boy, "how do poor folks make out this cold weather, who have no doors to lay on their bed!"

The following curious inscription was observed on the back of a letter a few days since,

To Mr. ——

any where in the state of Pennsylvania or Maryland, where there is a Canal, Rail Road, or Bridge building. The last time I saw him was in Cecil county, near the mouth of Conowingo Creek, Maryland, on the Susquehanna river.

THE FARMER AND THE BEGGAR.

A strong, hearty, lazy fellow, who preferred begging for a precarious subsistence to working for a sure one, called at the house of a blunt Massachusetts farmer, and, in the usual language of his race, asked for "cold victuals and old clothes." "You appear to be a stout, hearty looking man," said the farmer; "what do you do for a living?" "Why not much," replied the fellow, "except travelling about from one place to another." "Travelling about, ha!" rejoined the farmer; "can you travel pretty well?" "O yes," returned the sturdy beggar, "I'm pretty good at that." "Well then," said the farmer, coolly opening the door, "let's see you travel."

THE POLITICAL PARROTS.

A gentleman lately returned from Cincinnati, Ohio, stopped at a tavern in Cumberland, Va to breakfast, and while washing his hands in his room, he was accosted with "Good morning, Sir." On looking round, he discovered two parrots on a perch. He returned the salute, and one said, "Poll wants toast." The gentleman extended his hand and said, "come down and I will give you some," but Poll declined.—He was informed that the parrots were divided in national politics. The parrots overheard the remark, and gave a hearty "ha, ha, ha!" One cries out "hurra for Jackson," the other, "hurra for Adams," and then followed another laugh. The Jackson parrot then gave the sound of a crack of a whip, and exclaimed "go ahead;" the other replied "go feed the pigs, don't you hear 'em squeal."

The minister of a chapelry within the Blackburn hundred, upon recently examining several young applicants of his flock for the rite of confirmation, addressed a poor girl, who was smartly adorned in a new frock, "well my girl, and who made you?" Made (answered she very quickly) "why Betty sir." "No no, I mean your body, my dear." "Indeed, sir" replied the girl, casting an admiring look upon her dress, "she made both body and skirt." Dear me, young woman, (quoth the minister,) you must be very weak not to understand me.") "Weak, hastily interrupted the girl, I may well be weak; for, do you know, sir, my mother has forced me to take working physic all this week!" As might be expected, there was no resisting this display, and the baffled clergyman was fairly forced to give up the point.

The longest beard recorded in history, was that of John Mayo, painter to the Emperor Charles the Fifth. Though he was a tall man, is it is said that his beard was of such a length, that he could tread upon it. He was very vain of his beard, and usually fastened it with a ribbon to his buttonhole; and sometimes he would untie it by command of the Emperor, who took great delight in seeing the wind blow it in the face of his courtiers.

PROMPTER OF A SPANISH THEATRE.—He is always placed in a tin pulpit, which rises a few feet above the floor, and which is reached from below. The tin, being polished and kept bright, reflects the glare of the lights between which the pulpit is placed, and renders it a most conspicuous object. Hence the prompter reads the whole of the piece, which is afterwards repeated by the players. His book and hand usually project upon the boards, and are seen pointing from one to another of the actors, to indicate whose turn it is. His voice is always audible, and, occasionally in a pathetic part, his declamation becomes loud and impassioned, and he forgets where he is, until called back by the audience. Since the prompter precedes the actor, you frequently know in anticipation what the latter is to say, and the idea is conveyed by the ears before you see the action which is meant to accompany it. After a while the actor draws himself up in a mysterious way, to repeat to you a secret which is already in your possession. This is even more monstrous than the custom which prevailed in the infancy of the Greek drama, of having one man to speak and another to gesticulate.—*A year in Spain.*

It is formally announced in the Paris papers, as a German discovery, that *onions* being planted near rose-trees, give a most exquisite scent to the *roses*. We should presume that the onions would have the advantage, in the business of "stealing and giving odour," and that to attempt to throw perfume on the rose, would be "a wasteful and ridiculous excess." We may soon hear of the otto of onions superseding that of the muse's favorite.

UNLUCKY TEXT.—Poor Dr. Sheridan, in an unguarded moment, but in as guiltless a spirit as characterised the Vicar of Wakefield, chose for his text, upon the anniversary of the succession of the House of Hanover, "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." Although the sermon did not contain a single political allusion that could have caused uneasiness, or should have given offence, yet it was recorded in judgment against him, and obstructed his preferment ever after.—*Southey's Colloquies.*

A HUMOUROUS VENTRILOQUIST.—One day last week, as Gallagher, the Ventriloquist, alighted from the Cork coach, in Dawson-street, Dublin, he played one of those tricks of his art which a few months back, was nearly costing him his life at Tipperary. When dismounted from the coach he gave a very large travelling trunk to a huge lump of a fellow, of the name of Sweeny, to leave it at Mr. G's. residence; the trunk being so very heavy obliged Sweeny to rest himself at the corner of the above street, when, to his utter amazement, an unknown voice was heard from within the trunk roaring at a tremendous rate—"Murder, murder—Och, Sweeny, for God's sake let me out;" at this moment poor Sweeny ran from the trunk as if the d— had seized him, and in a few minutes had a mob surrounding Gallagher. One fellow, of the name of Kelly, a notorious vender of songs, swore that the Ventriloquist was no other person than Hare, who smothered people to supply the Scotch doctors. The laugh of the matter is, that they were marching Gallagher and his trunk, well guarded, to College-street office, until he opened it in the street, to satisfy a furious rabble.

NEW MODE OF LENDING MONEY.—Paris, April, 22, 1796. I send you herewith a bill for ten louis d'ors. I do not pretend to *give* such a sum. I only lend it to you. When you shall return to your country, you can not fail getting into some business, that will in time enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must pay me by lending this sum to him, enjoining him to discharge the debt by a like operation, when he shall be able, and shall meet with such another opportunity. I hope it may thus go through many hands before it meets with a knave to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine for doing a good deal with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford much in good works, and so am obliged to be cunning and make the most of a little.—*Franklin's Works.*

During the American Revolutionary war, eighty old German soldiers, who, after having long served under different Monarchs in Europe, had retired across the Atlantic, and converted their swords into ploughshares, voluntarily formed themselves into a company, and distinguished themselves in various actions on the side of liberty. The Captain was nearly one hundred years old, and had been in the army forty years, and present in seventeen battles. The drummer was ninety-four, and the youngest man in the corps on the verge of seventy. Instead of a cockade, each man wore a piece of black crape, as a mark of sorrow for being obliged, at so advanced a period of life, to bear arms. "But," said the veterans, "we should be deficient in gratitude if we did not act in defence of a country which has afforded us a generous asylum, and protected us from tyranny and oppression."—*London paper.*

CURIOSITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In Crawford county, Pa. on an extensive plain, there is a vast mound of stones, containing several hundred thousand cart loads. This pyramid has stood through so many ages that it has become covered with soil, and from the top rises a noble pine tree, the roots of which running down on the sides, fasten themselves in the earth below. The stones are many of them so large that two men can only move them with difficulty, and yet they are unlike any others found in the neighborhood, indeed they are not in the neighborhood of any quarries from which so large a quantity could ever have been taken. This artificial curiosity is on the borders of Oil Creek, a name derived from a natural curiosity no less remarkable than the foregoing. Springs exist on its margin from which there is a constant flow of oil, floating on the surface of the water and running into the creek, which may be seen for a great distance down the stream. The oil is burned in lamps, and used in various ways; but is valued for its medicinal qualities. The inhabitants make excavations in the low and marshy ground; which are immediately filled with water, covered with oil, which they skim off. Considerable quantities are annually brought to this city and sold to the apothecaries.

From a London paper of Dec 30.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

"I confess the cape."

BROWN v. GREEN.—Mr. Christopher Green appeared upon summons to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay the sum of £1 17s, alleged to be due from him by Mr. Benjamin Brown for work done and performed. To which summons Mr. Christopher Green pleaded "error i'tli'bill;"—and thereupon issue was joined.

Mr. Benjamin Brown then—in the *first* place—tucked his hat between his knees; *secondly*, he put on his spectacles; *thirdly*, he unrolled a copy of his bill, as delivered to the defendant; *fourthly*, he took the top of the said copy between the finger and thumb of his left hand, and the bottom thereof between the finger and thumb of his right hand; and, stretching it out to its full length, of half a yard, or thereabout, (be the same more or less,) he held it up before his spectacles, and read from it as follows:—

"*Imprimis.*—To fine-drawing the sleeves of your best black coat, where it was torn by the nail in Mrs. Jenkins's chair-back, as I were credible informed, *sixpence.*"

"Good,"—said Mr. Christopher Greene;—"I confess to the fine-drawing of the sleeve. Go on."

Item.—To lengthening the legs of a pair of second-handed blue trousers, and taking in the shapeability of the hind parts of the same,—*three and nine-pence*; including a new flannel *fob*, in regard of your saying you thought Hannel were your watch brighter nor cotton."

"I did so;" said Mr. Christopher Green.—"Go on."

Item.—To taking a tuck in the skirts of your wife's puce petisse, and letting out the bussum of the same, in regard she was getting too jolly for it; *five and sixpence*, and three-pence ha'penny *eater* for hooks and eyes."

"Good;" said Mr. Christopher Green;—"but that was a job for which I gave no orders; and you ought not to have gone into it without first consulting me. However, go on."

Item.—To repairing a shute of clothes for your biggest little boy; and putting a patch on the knee of his every-day corduroys,—*two shillings.*"

"Granted;" said Mr. Christopher Green.

"*Item.*—To seating your *sage-green* breeches"—

"Ah, there it is!" said Mr. Christopher Green. "There lies the error!—I deny that I ever had a pair of sage-green breeches."

"Gracious me!" cried Mr. Benjamin Brown, taking off his spectacles. "Surely, Mr. Green, you won't go for to deny your *sage-green breeches.*"

"Indeed but I will though!" replied Mr. Green.—"I never had a pair of sage-green breeches.—I hate sage-green breeches: and nothing on earth should prevail upon me to put on sage-green breeches.—*I'd scorn the action!*"

"And why so, Mr. Green?" demanded the Court.

"That is a question which I do not see any necessity for my answering. It is sufficient that I utterly detest and deny them;" replied Mr. Green.

(*Note*—"I do not like you Dr. Fell:
The reason why I cannot tell:
But I do not like you, Dr. Fell!")

"Oh, dear me!" exclaimed Mr. Brown."—"Only think that a gentleman—standing before this ere honourable Court—should go for to deny them ere *sage-greens!*"

Here Mr. Green lost what little patience he had, and literally "d———d" the *sage-greens.* But, in the altercation which ensued thereupon, the cause of his mortal antipathy to *sage-greens* was in some degree ascertained. They were the personal property of a lodger of his, who wore them with such a grace as did repeatedly call forth encomiums from Mrs. Green, to the exceeding great annoyance of Mr. Green; who repeatedly admonished Mrs. Green not to mention them; and, finding his admonitions were of non-effect, he expelled the sage-green-breech'd lodger from his premises. Whereupon, the lodger,—either in revenge from the said expulsion, or from an innate propensity to evil, or from a lack of the *root* of all evil, did surreptitiously send those identical *sage-greens* to be *seated* in Mr. Green's name.

Evidence of all this having been adduced to the satisfaction of the Court, the obnoxious *sage-greens* were struck out of Mr. Brown's bill, and Mr. Green paid the residue thereof *instanter.*

SCHOOL OF FLORA—NEW SERIES.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED.)

With a view to gratify the votaries of Botanic Science, we have consented to revive our "School of Flora," in a new series, limiting our examples to such ornamental and Medical Plants, whose virtues entitle them to a place in our pages. We shall endeavour to make our selections from the "Medical Flora," so as to unite amusement with instruction, and to furnish a delectable literary bouquet, worthy of admiration for usefulness and beauty.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM.

VULGAR NAMES—Thorough-wort, Boneset, Joepye, Teazel, Feverwort, Sweating plant, Thorough-stem, Crosswort, Indian Sage, Agueweed, Thorough-wax, Vegetable Antimony.

Species E. PERFOLIATUM—Stem villose, cylindric; leaves opposite connate-perfoliate, oblong, tapering, acute, serrulate, rugose above, tomentose beneath; flowers with a dozen of florcules.

DESCRIPTION—Root perennial, horizontal, crooked, with scanty fibres, and sending up many stems, which are upright, simple at the base, branched above in a trichotome form, forming a depressed corymb; from two to five feet high, round, covered with flexuose hairs, the whole plant has a greyish green color, and even the flowers are of a dull white. Leaves opposite, decussate, connate at the base, or united to each other there, where broadest, and gradually tapering to a sharp point, from three to eight inches long, narrow oblong, rough above, woolly beneath, margin serrulate, upper leaves often sessile, not united.

HISTORY—A very striking plant, easily recognized among all others, even when not in bloom, by its connate leaves perforated by the Stem, so as the Teazel or *Dipsacus fullonum.* It belongs to a genus containing nearly one hundred species, all very different from this one but the *E. sessilifolium*, which is nearly alike, but has smooth Stems, leaves rounded at the base, not united nor connate, flowers whiter, whereby they will be easily distinguished.

One half of the Species grow in America, and many have medical properties; but this appears the most efficient, and being also best known, deserves a preference, although several are useful substitutes in some cases.—It is by no means a handsome plant, while many congeneric are quite elegant plants, introduced into many gardens, such are the *E. celestinum* with beautiful azure blossoms, common all along the western streams, and the *E. purpureum* with large purple flowers, on a stem five to eight feet high, with whorled leaves.

They are all autumnal plants: the blossoms from August to October.

LOCALITY—Common in swamps, marshes, and near streams from Maine to Florida, and from Ohio in Louisiana; where it appears to have been stationed by the benevolence of nature, wherever men are liable to local fevers. It is found also in Nova Scotia, Canada, Missouri, Arkansas, &c.

QUALITIES—The whole plant, roots, stems, leaves and flowers are intensely bitter, but not astringent, they have a peculiar flavor and faint smell. They have been analized by Anderson, Bigelow and Lawrence, and found to contain Extractive, Asparine, a gum, a resin, an acid similar to the gallic, Acetate of lime, some azote and tannin, and lastly a peculiar substance *Eupatorine*, brown, bitter, crystalline, soluble in water and alcohol, forming sulfates, nitrates, &c.

PROPERTIES—A valuable sudorific, tonic, alterative, diaphoretic, cathartic, emetic, febrifuge, corroborant, diuretic, astringent, deobstruent, and antiseptic. It was one of the most powerful remedies of the native tribes for fevers, &c. It has been introduced extensively into practice all over the country, from New England to Alabama, and inserted in all our medical works, although writers differ as to the extent of its effects. It appears to be superior to *Anthemis nobilis* or Camomile as a sudorific tonic, and preferable to Barks in the treatment of the local autumnal fevers of the country, near streams, lakes and marshes. I have seen them cured efficiently by it when other tonics failed. It acts somewhat like Antimony, without the danger attending the use of the mineral. The cold preparations are powerful tonics, and do not produce emesis as an over-dose of the warm decoction. It acts powerfully on the skin, and removes obstinate cutaneous diseases. It has cured the following disorders in many instances: Intermittent and remittent fevers; petechial or spotted fever, called also malignant or typhoid pleurisy; diseases of general debility; Ascites, Anasarca, Anorexia, and debility arising from intemperance; acute and chronic rheumatism; violent catarrhs; bilious and typhus fever, particularly low typhus, incident to marshy places, and attended with a hot and dry skin;—also, influenza, the Lake fever, similar to the yellow fever and the yellow fever itself; ring-worms, and Tinea Capitis, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, and complaints of the stomach and bites of snakes.

This plant may be so managed as to act as a tonic, a sudorific, a laxative or an emetic, as required. No other tonic of equal activity can be exhibited in fevers, with less danger of increasing excitement and producing congestion; the only objection to its general use is its nauseous and disagreeable taste. In substance or cold decoction, and combined with aromatics, it becomes very efficient in intermittents and dyspeptic disorders, it strengthens the viscera and restores tone to the system. The doses of the powder are from ten to twenty grains, the decoction and infusion from one to three ounces.—No unpleasant effects follow the cold preparations.

Ample accounts of the beneficial effects of this plant are to be found in all our medical works. Barton says that in Anorexia, consequent to drunkenness, a cold infusion has speedily restored the tone of the stomach.—Zollickoffer extols it as an alterative remedy in tinea capitis, united to cream tartar and sugar, two spoonfuls given three times a day. Thatcher says that the cold infusion cures bilious cholic with obstinate constipation, a tea cup full every half hour producing a cathartic effect. The warm infusion causes a copious perspiration, and often becomes a safe and certain emetic. Chapman relates that it cured the kind of Influenza called Breakbone fever, acting as a diaphoretic, whence its popular name of Boneset. The name of Joepye is given to it, and to *E. purpureum*, in New England, from an Indian of that name, who cured typhus with it, by a copious perspiration. Eberle says that catarrhal fevers may be removed by drinking a weak infusion of it as going to bed. It is particularly useful in the indigestion of old people; and may be used as an auxiliary to other tonics and emetics in all cases. The sweet and syrup preserve all the properties, and are less disagreeable to the palate.—*Medical Flora.*

MEDICAL SPECIFIC
FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

DR. RAFINESQUE, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. the original inventor and proprietor of the PULMEL, has lately taken the concern into his own hands, and established in Philadelphia a CHEMICAL MANUFACTORY of Syrup, Balsam, Wine, Chocolate, Essence, Powders, &c. of PULMEL, sold at $1 for 20 doses, with a large discount for cash and wholesale.

The PULMEL is a safe and efficient, mild and palatable Remedy for the CONSUMPTION, and nothing else. It has within 2 years cured or relieved 500 persons from Boston to New Orleans, being taken inwardly and inhaled.

Just published by him, the PULMEL; or, the Art to cure the Consumption. Price one dollar; sent free of postage to any part of the United States. He practices exclusively as a Pulmist in Diseases of the Lungs. Ample written Consultations on Specific Cases, $10, Verbal ones, 5; Visit, 1.

The PULMEL and the Work sold in Philadelphia by Brown, Gorgas, Carpenter, Fullerton, Garretson, Gorgas, Hart, Ickel, Steckenrite, Marshall, Morris, Reakirt, Reynolds, Roycroft, Scattergood, Shepherd, Varnell, and other Druggists. Pamphlet on the Pulmel given gratis by them. dec. 5—3m

FIRE PROOF DOORS
AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by

CHARLES EVANS,
No. 39 Bread street.
april 26—1y

G. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

HEPATICA TRILOBA.—This Plant has proved to be a safe and valuable Medicine for Coughs, spitting of blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the Medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solution, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease, by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being attended with any unpleasant effects; it also agrees with the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea or decoction; this has most frequently been improperly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought this medicine in disrepute, and prevented its application in many cases where it otherwise would have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is as active as it can be made from the fresh plant, and the virtues considerably improved by the tonic and expectorant Medicines which have been selected as adjuvants. Prepared and sold only, by

G. W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market st.
For sale as above, Com. Fluid Ext. Sarsaparilla, Solidified Copaiva, Saratoga Powders, Citrated Kali, Comp. Tonic Extract; with a number of new and popular Chemicals. jan. 16—6mo

American Stenographic Academy,
BY M. T. C. GOULD,

No. 6 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

MR. GOULD teaches persons to record the language of public speakers as fast as delivered. Those who cannot attend his personal instructions, may acquire the art from his book—the 7th edition of which, is now before the public, price 50 cents.

N. B. This work will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, upon the following conditions, viz.

If $1 be enclosed in a letter from a less distance than 150 miles, the writer will receive a copy of short hand free from postage both ways. If from a greater distance than 150, he will receive two copies, paying his own postage both ways. Post Masters, and others, who prefer to pay postage both ways, will of course receive two copies in all cases.

☞ A copy shall be sent to the publisher of any Newspaper in the United States, who will give this advertisement one conspicuous insertion, and forward a number of his paper containing the same.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,
A second and much improved edition of
Gould's Stenographic Chart,

For the use of schools; exhibiting at one view, in the form of a tree, the entire elements of the theory of *short hand.* With this chart upon the wall of a school room, the teacher may communicate a knowledge of the art to a large class, as readily as to an individual, and without the expense of a book for each scholar. It is published upon beautiful *imperial drawing paper*, elegantly painted, varnished and mounted. It is extracted from the 7th, or stereotype edition of Gould's short hand, as taught by the author and proprietor, in the principal cities, towns and Colleges of the United States, and at the above establishment in the city of Philadelphia. Price single, $3. jan. 23—tf

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 127 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationery Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers, and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 25 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles. sept 30—6m

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS,

THE most valuable Medicine ever prepared for Coughs and Consumptions. The uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal.—Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and in 1833 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford.

Ashford, Conn Sept. 25, 1834

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; T. W. Dyott, N. E. corner of Second and Race; E. & C. Yarnall & Co. Market, below Second; J. C. Jenkins, Market, near Third. jan. 16—4m

WILLIAM HUGHES,
UNDERTAKER,

NO. 139 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 18—1y

INDIGESTION.

Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the digestive organs, constituting Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. This medicine is the invention of a Physician, who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation, in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever.—The great success of these Pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine.—The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, have the signature of George Smith.

For sale in New York, by G. & W. Hall, No. 128 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and Water streets. Agents for the proprietor, J. & A. & W. B. Peat, No. 41 William street; Lawrence Kease & Co. No. 115 Maiden Lane; and John G. Morrison, 188 Greenwich st.; in Phila. by I. Thompson, F. Brown, and T. W. Dyott; in Baltimore, by C. & D. & S. Keerer, and George H. Keeli; in Charleston, by Wm. Burgoyne; in Savannah, by Anson Parsons; in Washington, by Nathaniel Jewett; in Alexandria, D. C. by E. Stables & Son; and in New Orleans, by Wm. Hudnut. dec. 17—6m

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

LATE the property of George Willing, Esq situate on the West Chester Road, six miles from the city of Philadelphia, the 6 mile stone standing on the Premises. It contains 340 acres. There are about 220 acres of first rate Plough land, in a state of good cultivation, divided into convenient fields, all under good fence, and about 120 acres of well timbered wood land. There are two never-failing streams of water running through the Plantation. The improvements are a brick spring house, with a most excellent spring, with a plentiful flow of water in the driest season, a large frame barn, with a stone stable adjoining, two stories high; a good tenant house, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, and a pump near the door; a large stone mansion house, two stories high, on the first floor, three rooms, and a large hall on the second floor, six bed rooms and good garrets, and a pump near the kitchen door. There are about 12 acres of good watered meadows. The Farm is allowed to be one of the best in the County.

Enquire of T. MITCHELL,
No. 99 Walnut street, between Third & Fourth sts.
nov. 21—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of COFFINS, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of funerals will be attended to, if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *CIRCUMSTANCES TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.*
aug. 30—tf

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND TAILOR,
No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in this city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 18—1y

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Isaac Thomas, late of Milestown, Bristol Township, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will please present their accounts for settlement, to either of the undersigned.

ELIZA THOMAS,
GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE,
Milestown, or
ISAAC ELLIOTT,
82 Chesnut street, Philadelphia,
jan. 30—6w Executors.

SAMUEL COBB'S
Ready Made Coffin Establishments,

AT No. 48 South Fifth street, between Walnut and Prune, adjoining the African Episcopal Church, and at South Fifth street, 4th door below Catharine, Philadelphia.

Samuel Cobb respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened ready made Coffin Establishments at the above places, where every thing appertaining to the business can be procured at the shortest notice, and the utmost punctuality, also at the most reasonable prices.

Hearse, Mourning Coaches, Ice Boxes of a superior quality, together with every other requisite on the lowest terms.

There being frequently unpleasant feelings as regards disinterment, he would beg leave to state that he has invented a preventive, which he thinks will have the desired effect, and at a trifling expense, which can at any time be examined by those who wish to purchase, at the establishment in Fifth street, between Walnut and Prune.

A list of the various prices of interment in the different burial grounds, always to be seen, and every other information given.

N. B. It being his intention to devote himself entirely to the business, attendance will be given at all hours, and all times. dec 19—3m

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. JACKSON has removed his COAL GRATE and FENDER Manufactory from No. 50 CHERRY STREET, to No. 122 NORTH FIFTH STREET, west side, the 8th door above Race street, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public. jan. 30—3m

G. W. FARR,

MERCHANT TAILOR, 249 Market street, North side, above Sixth, has received by late arrivals an elegant and fashionable assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings of a superior quality, which will be made to order in twelve hours' notice if required.

Medical Students, and strangers visiting the city will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods. N. B. Ready made linen shirts, collars, socks, suspenders, gloves, cravats, &c. &c. jan 9—1ye

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemoco Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Falling Axes; Chinese Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at

LESLEY & MEREDITH'S
Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on Sunday last, from the Subscribers, living on Mill Creek, Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, two Boys, apprentices to the paper making business, BARNEY BAUGH, bound to Jacob Hagy, is aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 6 inches high, long full face, small eyes and long head; had on when he went away, dark mixed grey cassinet coatee and pantaloons, brown striped swanskown vest, half worn black fur hat, or black ball cap.—The other, named JONATHAN B. PRAWL, bound to Anthony Kelly, aged about 19 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, thin built, round full red face, had on a half worn black fur hat, blue coat and pantaloons, new lace boots; each carried with him a small bundle of clothing. The above reward will be given for both, or ten dollars for each, if lodged in any jail, so that the Subscribers may get them; and any reasonable charges if sent to their masters. All persons are forbid harboring said runaways. JACOB HAGY,
feb. 13—3t* ANTHONY KELTY.

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store, No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, an assortment of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER, 1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,		
UPPER do.	do. do.	do.
CALF SKINS,	do. do.	do.
Harness Leather,	Hog Hides,	Morocco Skins
Bridle do.	Lining do.	Lining do.
Skirting do.	Japan do.	Binding do.
Chaise Hides,	Buck Skins,	Sheep do.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above established. Orders attended to at the shortest notice. feb. 6—4 mo

WASHINGTON'S
BIRTH NIGHT BALL

THE above BALL will be given by Subscription, on the 22d of February, instant, at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, (in honor of the day) A. BONAPARTE. The Hall will be appropriately decorated and brilliantly illuminated with gas. The subscription list is now open, and tickets ready for delivery. Gentlemen's Tickets, $1, and two Ladies' Tickets. feb. 6—6t

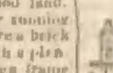
COMMERCIAL
PENMANSHIP,

INVENTED to change an indifferent to a superior business hand writing in the term of 12 LESSONS.

The very important advantages of improving hand writing by this new method, is the easiness to freedom, LEGIBILITY, and superior elegant style of execution, is visibly realised daily by our pupils, and found to excel for practical purposes. Ladies Class at 12 o'clock. Tuition by a practical penman. For other particulars, inquire at the office of the

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
For BOOK-KEEPING, &c.
feb. 6—3t* 61 ARCADE

TO RENT,



A house and lot of about 6 acres of land, situate in the village of Haddonfield, a Tan Yard on said premises, with all the necessary buildings thereto belonging. A particular description thereof is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected the person wishing to rent the premises, will first review them, which they may do by calling on Samuel Allen, on the premises, or on Richard Stafford, in Haddonfield.

Possession will be given on the 25th day March next. For terms apply to the subscriber.

jan. 30—6t RICHARD STAFFORD
Haddonfield.

ELEGANT PORTRAITS

OF Washington, Lafayette, Bolivar, Jas Franklin, Jefferson, Clinton, Geo. A. W. John Adams, J. Quincy Adams, Calhoun, Clay, Jay, Rufus King, Dr. Benj. Rush, &c. with a variety other Prints, Views, &c. for sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. jan. 23

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC

IF IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never-failing power which can be proved by references to the first and greatest respectability in this city, can always be had No. 189 PINE STREET, where application must be made either by letter, or personally. nov. 7

Gum Elastic over Shoes.

HANDSOME lot just opened, and retailed low. Gentlemen's Boots for $2 50. Water proof composition for Boots and Shoes. Also, a general assortment of Ladies', Gents' Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes.

MARSHALL & MOSS
dec. 5—tf No. 6 North Sixth st.

PHILADELPHIA
PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY

No. 28 North seventh street.

MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs friends and the public, that he has for sale above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can recommend equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with fidelity.

N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual.
nov. 26—6m

A CARD.
WATER PROOF BOOTS.

THE Subscriber is happy to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, by numerous experiments, come to the knowledge of preparing Water proof for boots and shoes which will entirely repel water, without any interlining, as is the practice with those who are said to make water proof boots. The method of thus preparing his stock of which Boots are made, will render the leather so pliable that the dews of water will break, except by age; the use of which will warrant, and invites those who wish to have their feet dry and warm to call and satisfy themselves on the subject; no additional charge will be exacted, as it tends to make all his boots impervious to water.

THOMAS STREET, Boot Maker
No 108 N. Second street, 3 doors below Race
nov. 2—3m

REMOVAL.

JEN L. KING informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Hat Warehouse from No. 30 Second street, (Shakspeare Buildings,) to 192 North Third street, west side, between Vine and Callowhill streets, where he will be happy to supply all those that will favour him with a call. To his former customers he tenders his thanks, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Hats and Caps made to order at the sh